THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Battle of Gravelotte.

King William's Despatches.

Scenes at Luxemburg.

The Horrors of War.

Care of the Wounded.

The Feeding of Armies.

The Prussians in Alsace.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GRAVELOTTE.

Despatch of the King of Prussia Announcing the Result.

A supplement to the *Staatsanzeiger* of the 22d ult. contains the following important letter, addressed by the King to the Queen of Prussia, who has authorized its publication:—

REZONVILLE, Aug. 19.—Yesterday was a day of renewed victory, the consequences of which cannot yet be estimated. In the early morning of yesterday the 12th Corps, the Corps of the Guard, and the 9th Corps, proceeded towards the northern road of Metz-Verdun as far as St. Marcel and Doncourt, and were followed by the 3d and the 10th Corps, while the 7th and the 8th Corps, and subsequently also the 2d, halted at Rezonville, facing Metz.

When the first-named corps wheeled towards the right in a very woody terraine, towards Vernéville and St. Privat, the last-mentioned corps began their attack upon Gravelotte—but not vehemently—in order to await the corps engaged in the great flank movement against the strong position of Amanvillers as far as the road to Metz. The corps effecting this wide flanking march only entered into the fight at 4 o'clock, co-operating with the pivot corps (which had been engaged in the action) since 12 o'clock. They opposed us in the forests with violent resistance, so that we only slowly gained ground. St. Privat was taken by Corps of the Guard, Vernéville by the 9th Corps; the 13th Corps and artillery of the 3d Corps now joined in the contest.

Gravelotte was taken by troops of the 7th and 8th corps, and the forests were scoured on both sides with great loss. In order to attack once more the hostile troops, forced back by the outflanking movement, an advance was made at dusk across Gravelotte. This was met by such a tremendous firing from the parallel ranges of rifle pits, and from the artillery, that the 2d corps, just arriving, was obliged to charge the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and by this means it conquered and maintained the strong position.

It was 8½ when on all sides the firing gradually sunsided. At the last advance the shells—of Koniggratz memory—were not wanting, at least where I was standing. This time I was removed from their range by the Minister von Roon. All the troops I met cheered me with enthusiastic hurrahs. They performed miracles of bravery against an equally brave enemy who defended every step, and often undertook offensive attacks, which were repulsed each time. What fate is in store for the enemy, who is now pent up in the intrenched and very strong camp of the fortress of Metz, is beyond present calculation.

I shrink from inquiring after the casualties and the names, for by far too many acquaintances are mentioned, often without just grounds. Your regiment is said to have fought splendidly. Waldersee is wounded seriously, but not mortally, as I am told. I had intended to bivouac here, but after some hours I found a room, where I rested on the royal ambulance which was brought here, and as I have not taken with me anything of my equipment from Pont-a-Mousson, I have remained in my clothing these thirty hours. I thank God that He granted us the victory. WILLIAM.

LUXEMBURG.

Demolishing Works of Defense—Curious Scenes and Contrasts.

It seems strange, writes a correspondent at Luxemburg, when there is nothing but war and rumors of war, and literally echoes of war all round, to see men hard at work demolishing works of defense. For over two years the Luxemburgeois have been at the task, but now they seem to have a feverish burst of energy. There is actually a force of some two hundred men employed—no light proof of the earnestness of this little State, where statesmen split centimes and look twice at a pfennig before they spend it. Yet, after all, the workmen look much like maggots breaching a mighty Stilton, or like a party of tourists straggling up the Grand Pyramid; and if their efforts ever come to the end of those stupendous stone scarps and counterscarps, they will certainly merit the palm of perseverance, and might point proverbs and furnish texts for sermons to all time. Mountains have been scarped and cased in solid stone and lime, walls and towers of Babel have been reared and engineered to withstand modern artillery. There are magazines for food, water, powder, and stores generally scattered all about the ravines—in reality, vast and massive, but dwarfed to insignificance by the towering mass of fortification around them. There are outworks that anywhere else would rank as fortresses of the second class, and detached forts that might each in isolation stand a siege in force.

It really seems a pity to see so much good human work being pulled to pieces; and very hard that the doing it should be charged on the shoulders of this unlucky little State. But when the Franco-German fight has been fought out they will be sure to take a breathing time, or, what amounts almost to a certainty, in spite of past treaties and guarantees of neutrality, will be relieved of all responsibility in the matter by one of the combatants. As yet all they have done has been to spoil the continuity of the charming promenade that used to run round the town, and the abstracted stranger walking with eyes riveted on the opposite heights may chance unexpectedly to find himself precipitated down a hundred feet of cutting. Meantime, the development of destruction is exceedingly picturesque. The brown earth tumbles over the face of the artificial rock like Swiss mountain rivulets falling off the precipices of Lauterbrunnen after a waterspout. It comes in jets or bursts, according as it is tossed from a shovel or shot out of a wheelbarrow, and the play of the brown dust is just as graceful, barring the effects of color, as the showering spray of the Staubbach. Occasionally there comes a dirty avalanche; the roar of it echoes among the deserted casemates, waking painful recollections of the days and guns that are gone.

¶A few dozen roughly-drilled Luxemburg soldiers are all who remain now to protect the vast *encetate*, and the commandant and his dog unbend nightly with the ministers of the State at the Cafe Reunion. One barrack is a straw-hat manufactory, another dwellings for the working classes, a third a hospital for the wounded from the war. The people are overhoused, and yet they seem to have hastened to build on the razed fortifications, as if to persuade themselves against hope that they will never again have to stand a siege.

EUGENIE.

Some Reminiscences of the Ex-Empress by Washington Irving.

The history of the recent Empress (who is now nothing more than Madame Bonaparte) is a very peculiar illustration of the freaks of fortune. In 1853 Irving writes thus to a lady:—

"I knew the grandfather of the Empress, old Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had been American Consul at Malaga. I passed an evening at his house in 1827. A fewer or two afterward I was at the house of his son-in-law, the Count Teba, a gallant and intelligent gentleman of Grenada, much cut up in the wars having lost an eye and been maimed in a leg and hand. His wife, the daughter of Mr. Kirkpatrick, was absent, but he had a family of little girls about him. Several years afterward, when I had recently taken up my abode at Madrid, I was invited to a grand ball at the house of the Countess of Montijo, one of the leaders of the *ton*. On making my bow to her, I was surprised at being received by her with the warmth and eagerness of an old friend. She claimed me as the friend of her late husband, the Count Teba (subsequently Marquis Montijo), who she said had often spoken of me with the greatest regard. She subsequently introduced me to the little girls I had known in an early day, who had become fashionable belles of Madrid. One of these now sits on the throne of France."

A short time afterward, Irving writes thus to another niece, Mrs. Storrow, who was then residing at Paris:—

"You give an account of the marriage procession of Louis Napoleon and his bride to the church of Notre Dame, and one of your letters speaks of your having been presented to the Empress. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie Montijo, Emperor and Empress of France! one of whom I have had a guest at my cottage on the Hudson, and the other whom, when a child, I have had on my knee at Grenada. It seems to cap the climax of the strange dramas of which Paris has been the theatre during my life time. The last I saw of Eugenie Montijo she was one of the reigning belles of Madrid; and she and her giddy circle had swept my charming young friend, the beautiful, accomplished Signorita —— into their career of fashionable dissipation. Now Eugenie is on the throne while —— is a voluntary recluse in a convent of one of the most rigorous orders. Poor ——! Perhaps, however, her fate may ultimately be the happier of the two. With her the storm is over and she is at rest, but the other is launched upon a dangerous sea, infamous for its tremendous shipwrecks. Am I to live to see the catastrophe of her career or the end of this suddenly conjured up empire, which seems to be of such stuff as dreams are made of?

"My personal acquaintance with the individuals who figure in this historical romance gives me uncommon interest in it; but I consider it stamped with danger and instability, and as liable to extravagant vicissitudes as one of Dumas's novels. You do well to witness the grand features of this passing pageant. You are probably reading one of the most peculiar and eventful pages of history, and may live to look back upon it as a romantic tale."

Irving's words now sound prophetic, and to add to their force it may be added that, although he is dead, the lady to whom they were addressed has lived to witness that catastrophe of which he spoke. Eugenie's grandfather, Mr. Kirkpatrick, although American Consul at Malaga was a Scotchman by birth and was of plebeian extraction. A schoolmaster of the same name living in Glasgow was commonly styled the "cousin of the Empress." The wheel of fortune by this turn only brings Eugenie back to the level of her ancestors.

WAR'S HORRORS.

The Numbers and the Care of the Wounded—Feeding an Army—Requisitions on the Inhabitants.

The London *Spectator* says:—

The policy of arming whole nations, whatever its merits, has, it is clear, one enormous drawback. It may, and in the end we believe will, make wars more rare, but when they occur it will enormously increase their resulting horrors. So vast are the numbers which it compels generals to handle, so direct is the tendency arising out of those masses for battles to become "pounding matches"—tactics on the field being actually impeded, as at Rezonville, by want of space—that the care of the wounded transcends any possible organization, and to be wounded means for the majority to die in lingering pain or under the sharp torture of thirst. Supposing, for example, what is extremely probable, that after Gravelotte and Rezonville there were 50,000 wounded on the ground around, what number of surgeons and attendants must an army carry to give them anything like effective aid, and transport them off the field, where, be it remembered, they cannot lie among the dead without dying from the effects of the pestilence? The work must be done at once, within twenty-four hours, or thousands will expire of exhaustion and of thirst—that most terrible of all tortures to the sick—and done by one army only, for the other has retreated off the field. We believe that we do not overstate the case when we say that 500 surgeons and 10,000 men would not be too many for the work; or, to put it in another way, the removal of such a mass of wounded would be twice or thrice as difficult as that of two *corps d'armee* of the usual strength. No army possesses a medical organization of this magnitude, or could possess one without an addition to its impedimenta which generals would find unendurable, as endangering the very safety of their armies and the countries they defend. No hospitals, however extensive, could contain such crowds, and no army is yet in a position to furnish sufficient attendants, means of conveyances, appliance, or return transport to the cities selected as the depots for wounded. As to appliances, a single statement in a Birmingham papers reveals an abyss of misery. Birmingham, Sheffield, and therefore doubtless London, have been literally stripped of surgical instruments, till there is not in Sheffield a pair of artery forceps, and the trade "cannot be suddenly expanded." The Prussian organization is believed to be the best in the world; but it is strained till the King is compelled to ask leave for his wounded to pass through neutral territory, till the dead lie unburied for days, till correspondent after correspondent hints that "the wounded must be regarded as the dead." For all this while there are the regular "sick," the thousands who fall from disease, hardship, or accident, all to be attended—besides the dead, the horses as well as the men, to be buried, lest a worse thing befall. Neither side give us a hint of their losses from disease, though an order for 30,000 woollen belts is ominous; but we noted before war was declared the special liability of Prussian troops to bowel-disease, and every army surgeon knows what happens when hundreds of thousands of ill-fed men, without tents, without brandy, without morphia, are hurried by forced marches under a summer sun. We venture to say that, in this campaign of twenty days, the losses, including dead, wounded, and sent to hospital to die there, have exceeded 150,000 men; that the entire adult manhood of two cities like Glasgow, or of 900 populous villages, has been prostrated. Nor is the immense increase in the area of bodily suffering the only evil consequence of the arming of entire nations. The area of suffering of another kind is equally enlarged. Formerly, when an army of 60,000 men was a great one, it was possible, if their leaders had motives for leniency, to carry food for them, to abstain from requisitions, or to confine requisitions to a comparatively limited area. Now, when an army may number a quarter of a million, whole provinces must be plundered to keep it fed. It is next to impossible to carry provisions with it, and if it were possible, the burden, in a military sense, of such vast trains of carts would be unendurable to the Generals. It would take 800 carts a day merely to carry eatables for such an army, and the trains would in the end be more burdensome than the army itself. The army, therefore, rays out cavalry, who, partly by menace, partly by bribery, partly by a regulated form of pillage, bring in to the centre all that the country can supply, and in this instance "the country" covers whole departments. At least ten departments of France are at this moment under foreign requisition so searching and severe that the unhappy peasantry are deprived not only of all they own, their cattle, their crops, their carts, and their horses, but of all the stores upon which they must rely for their own food. In Alsace whole villages are reported to be perishing of hunger, and in all the ten departments stripped by the Uhlans the visitation is equivalent to a *corvee*—for the peasants are impressed to drive the carts—and a murrain which kills all the horses and a plague which kills all the cattle, and a blight which destroys all the crops, all occurring at once and together.

Outrage to women would appear to be unknown—it can always be stopped when the soldiery is sober—and the Germans like the North Americans, refuse to consider soldiership an excuse for crime. Even without this aggravation, the suffering inflicted by this invasion is fearful; and though the nation in part brought it on itself, though we hold Cæsarism to be so terrible an evil that its extinction is even worth a war, our sympathy, and we believe that of all Englishmen, is now beginning to be absorbed by the unhappy people of France, who, under all this hail of calamities, still refuse to believe that they can be overcome.

FRENCH MISMANAGEMENT.

De Failly Starving his Troops—Discipline Entirely Destroyed—The Army Supplied with Maps of Africa.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, Aug. 20—10 P. M.—I saw here the first Prussian prisoner brought in by gendarmes. A few were taken in the direction of Vitry. To-night we are going to follow the high road to Ste. Menehould. It is said to be occupied in several places by the French. Ste. Menehould is occupied by a lot of French cavalry. As to Bazaine's movements, nobody knows anything exact, and you know as much or more in New York about them than we know here; but we shall soon be in the centre of operations, and know everything.

I have met here the officers of the 49th Infantry, who have just arrived here from Bitche, where they were with De Failly. They have given me several astounding proofs of the more than foolish conduct of that General, and also of the incredible incapacity of French Generals who were thought for a long time by the world to be the most learned captains of Europe. The day of the battle of Reichshoffen, they say M. De Failly would have been in plenty of time to reach the scene of action. The cannon was distinctly heard ahead, but he kept every three or four miles making halts of an hour or more; and when they retreated they marched for twenty-four hours without lying down.

They had no food, and they arrived here, marching every day, and sometimes in the night, without the corps having any distribution made to them the whole time. The officers say they do not know how the men lived, for they only had what they begged at the doors of villagers. As to the officers, they only had what they could get from the men. The number of stragglers was incredible, and they say some regiments were even 300, 400, and 500 men short, who are still in the villages through which they have passed. They have remained eating and drinking with the peasantry, who have been heard to say they had rather have Russians than such guests as these; for these soldiers who have remained behind in that way are the scum of their respective regiments. Discipline is entirely destroyed in that corps. The officer who was telling me this was nearly stabbed by one of his own regiment, whom he was punishing for firing off his ride in the midst of a village, alarming the whole column, which is a very serious thing. As for the ignorance of the staff, on a night march the General had to ask his way at the junction of two high roads in France from a peasant.

There was not a map or field glass among the whole staff, and on one occasion they had to send to a small railway station to borrow one, where they obtained one which concerned only race horses. They have since sent to Paris for some at the War Office, whence by mistake they have received maps of Africa, which will not be very useful for the department of the Meuse. Besides which the details I gather are not without interest, being received from actors in the things they relate and some of these details may not be generally known. For instance, the French papers keep on saying the French army is perfectly provisioned, and so it is at Chalons; but all the regiments that have been employed and moving have but one story to tell, viz, that they have been starved. It is enough to see their faces to guess what they have gone through; they are gaunt and thin; as for the color of their faces, the sun alone could give it. They have slept night after night in fields flooded with water; they have lived on crusts of bread, or potatoes which they stole in the fields: their beards are grown; in short, they don't look like men.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Falling of a Bridge over Toms River with a Party of Sunday-School Excursionists—Eight of the Party Drowned—Full Particulars of the Distressing Casualty.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 8.—A pall of gloom darkly overshadows this place. A blight of woe rows down under its crushing weight many grief-stricken hearts. Desolation and despair pervade many household is. Rachel mourning for her children and refusing to be comforted has now here its sad parallel. A few words tells the painful story, but it will be many years before the melancholy events of to-day are forgotten.

At about half-past 8 o'clock this morning, while a party of Sabbath-school excursionists were crossing a foot-bridge over Toms river, the bridge suddenly gave way, precipitating them into the river. Eight were drowned, several are missing, and a number sustained more or less severe injuries by pieces of the bridge falling on them. The following are the facts of the terrible disaster, as given in detail, beginning with

THE EXCURSION PARTY.

The occasion was the annual excursion of the Sabbath-school attached to the Methodist Centenary Church of this place, of which Rev. Mr. Graw is pastor. It has been the habit for years of making a special feature of this yearly holiday turn-out of the Sabbath-school. This year more pains than usual was taken regarding it, and for this purpose the Sabbath schools of Methodist churches at Atlanticville, Eatonton, Brockport, and other places in the vicinity were invited to participate in the day's festivities. A band of music was engaged from Red Bank, and the expectation was a most pleasant one to the participants. While the majority of the excursionists was made up of the Sabbath-school children and their teachers, many of the parents and others of the various congregations also went.

LEAVING LONG BRANCH.

The party left the railroad depot there at a quarter past 7 o'clock. There were eleven cars filled with the excursionists. Most of the children were dressed in white, and happiness and innocence gleamed in every youthful countenance. There were large baskets filled with cold meats, cakes, and other appurtenances of their expected midday lunch in the beautiful grove at Toms river, twenty-five miles from where, during the summer and fall months, frequent picnics are held. Having taken on its last instalment of excursionists swiftly onward sped the train. All were happy, and looking forward to a day of rare and complete enjoyment. At length

REACHING TOM'S RIVER,

the train stopped, and the excursionists left the cars. Of course, as is usual in such cases, the children were all eagerness. The railroad track here runs parallel with the river. The grove where the picnic was to be held was across the river, over which is, or rather was,

THE FATAL BRIDGE.

This bridge is a sort of double bridge, that is, the main part is for vehicles, with a side addition for foot passengers. Its length is about sixty feet and the part used by foot passengers was some six feet wide. Upon the latter those of the excursionists leaving the cars first and their teachers and other attendants hurriedly rushed. The bridge was nearly compact with them. A number had passed over and others came crowding on. Suddenly there was a creak, then a giving way, and down came this side of the bridge with

A TERRIBLE CRASH.

It was but the work of a moment. Quicker than I can write it the tragedy was at its completion. Down into the water seven feet below the bridge and thirty feet deep went this mass of human beings. The fearful noise of creaking and falling timbers mingled with wild human shrieks. The scene was indescribable. The wide but singgish stream was filled with floating children and grown persons and the air with their maddened cries for help. There was all possible promptness in

RENDERING ASSISTANCE.

Men who could swim jumped into the water and immediately began the work of rescue. Some ran for boats. Some hurried for boards and poles, anything that would serve to buoy up those in the water. People from the village, who heard the shrieks, ran to render their aid. But for this prompt action a large additional number would have been drowned.

—A citizen of Louisville, Ky., who has an eye to a certain kind of business, was recently led into paying $52 for express charges on a package which was supposed to contain $2000 in notes, but proved to be made up of pieces of wood and card-board. It had come from No. 206 Broadway, New York.

—Theodore Coon, a young gentleman who has heretofore resided with his parents near Baltimore, recently returned from Europe and eloped with one of his father's servants. He had gone abroad for the purpose of trying to forget the attractions of his charmer. The result shows how far he was successful.

—Elijah Shipp, an aged criminal, confined for many years in the Indiana State Prison, recently served out his sentence and was discharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary and was shipped back there again. The keepers manifested some surprise at seeing him return so soon, but he quickly set all speculation at rest by declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the wealth of the country.

—An unfortunate deacon recently created a good deal of merriment at a church in St. Joseph, Mo., while engaged in taking up the contributions. He had suffered, some days previously, from an accident to his nose, and displaced the plaster in his anxiety to secure a ten-cent stamp that had fallen. He made a hasty dive for a small white object on the carpet, but had no sooner placed it on the tip of his nasal organ than the young ladies began to thrust their handkerchiefs into their mouths and titter. The cause of such a sudden outburst of good spirits was not discovered by him until he entered the vestry room, and saw that he had replaced the plaster with a cotton-spool label containing the following suggestive words:—"Warranted to hold out 200 yards."

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Strasburg

The Defenses of Paris.

The Steady Prussian Advance

"United States of Europe."

A New Murderous Engine.

Excitement in Marseilles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

Peace Measures.

It is again reported that the Diplomatic Corps at Paris have gone to King William's headquarters in the interest of peace.

The Siege of Strasburg.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Prussian works around Strasburg are nearly complete. General Ulrich persists in holding the place. The river Ill has been diverted into the trenches.

The Defenses of Paris.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that city, who affirms that the defenses of Paris are perfect.

Honoring the American Minister.

Paris is filled by the Garde Mobile with French and American flags. They last evening saluted Mr. Washburne, the American Minister.

The United States of Europe.

There have been several demonstrations at Madrid lately in favor of the United States of Europe.

Prussia Should be Magnanimous.

The *Morning Post* counsels the Prussians to stop and offer peace to the republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and yet leave no rankling source of hate among the French, otherwise the *Post* hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

The Princess Mathilde.

A mob at Dieppe on Saturday night tried to stop the luggage of the Princess Mathilde, who had embarked for England. The police and *gens d'armes* interfered successfully, and everything valuable, objects of art and antiquity, were placed out of danger.

A New Murderous Engine.

The Paris papers refer obscurely to a new modern engine confided in for the defense of the city. They also claim that they now have more than one hundred thousand armed men within the walls.

Marshal MacMahon.

It is again reported that MacMahon is still alive. One correspondent says that his wound is not necessarily mortal.

Prussians at Soissons.

The neighborhood of Soissons is still the westernmost point where the Prussians have been observed.

Printing Paper Scarce in Paris.

There is great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. Galignani's *Messenger* has been reduced in size, and it is likely that other papers will be forced to follow suit.

Russia's Proposition.

The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference, in view of the persistence of Prussia.

It is reported that owing to the creation of the French Republic, Austria is arming again.

George Sand for the Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Madame George Sand has saluted the new regime.

Excitement in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 9.—There is intense excitement here, and many of the members of the former police force have been arrested as spies. Bands of women employed in the tobacco manufactory yesterday paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city, have received the following private despatch.]

Critical Position of England.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Times* this morning considers the political situation of England very critical, the Prussian war having dispelled the notion that Great Britain is secure and self-possessed.

Strasburg

is reported ready to surrender, but the bombardment continues.

The European Peace Conference

assembles at Vienna on Saturday next. King William will treat with no other Frenchman but M. Thiers.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 9—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92¼. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 87¾; 10-40s, 84. Stocks steady. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 118; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week reached 71,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Stock 494,000 bales, 186,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week, 70,000 bales, of which 24,000 are American.

LONDON, Sept. 9—11·30 A. M.—Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed oil firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 9—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 112¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs nominal. California Wheat, 9s. 11d.@10s.; red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 40,000 quarters, of 23,500 are American. Flour, 23s. Corn, 28s. 3d. Peas, 36s. Pork dull. Lard quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 9—1·30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes dull at £10 10s.@£10 15s. Sperm Oil dull at £75@80. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Advance.

Only 10 Miles from Paris!

Victoria and Augusta.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reception of Ministers.

The Government for Peace.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Only Ten Miles from Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The main body of the Prussian army is now reported within ten miles of this city. The Northern railway was cut by the German cavalry this morning.

More Peace Measures.

There are more new peace interventions in negotiation.

England and Russia

are now interceding determinedly.

Queen Victoria

has written a strong peace letter to Queen Augusta.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of Foreign Ministers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President this morning received Joaquin Godoy, Minister from Chili, and M. Perez, Minister from the United States of Colombia. They were presented by Secretary Fish. Addresses customary to the occasion were delivered by the Envoys, and replied to by the President.

Cabinet Meeting.

At noon a Cabinet meeting was held. There were present Secretaries Robeson, Fish, and Cox, and Assistant-Secretary Richardson, who represented the Treasury. The War Office, Post Office, and Attorney-General's Office were represented by assistants. The President leaves this evening for Long Branch.

Callers at the White House.

There were large numbers of callers at the White House to-day, but the President was engaged with executive business and refused to see visitors.

Secretary Fish

will remain now for the season.

The United States Steamer Brooklyn.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The United States steamer Brooklyn, which sailed from Philadelphia on Wednesday, reached Norfolk this morning, and, after being supplied with ordnance stores, will leave for the European squadron.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant B. L. Tanner is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Commander Thomas S. Fillebrown is detached as a member of the Board of Examiners, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, and Master John T. Sullivan from the receiving ship Vermont, and placed on waiting orders.

Grant at the War Department.

The President visited the War Department this morning at an early hour, on business with Inspector-General Shriver, who, in the absence of Secretary Belknap, is performing the duties of Secretary of War.

The Government for Peace.

It is understood the President and Cabinet are solicitous for the restoration of peace between France and Prussia, and hence the rumor of the probability of their taking some step in that direction.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Politics.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 8.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, 198 delegates being present. Judge D. P. Lowe, of Fort Scott, was nominated for Congress, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. Thomas A. Osborne, of Leavenworth, will probably be nominated for Governor.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1-64, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 102⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅝; Erie, 23⅝; Reading, 96⅝; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 118⅝; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 400 bales middling uplands, 19¾c.; middling Orleans, 20¼c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; sales of 8000 barrels State at $4·70@5·90; Ohio at $5@6 10; Western at $4·70@6; Southern at $5·15@8. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 36,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·06; winter red Western, $1·25@1·27. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 78@80c. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 46@52c.; Western at 45@46c. Beef quiet. Pork drooping; mess, $26@26·12; prime, $23·50@25. Lard dull. Whisky nominal at 90c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull and nominally lower at 19¾@19¾c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat unchanged, except Western which is dull and lower at $1·25@1·26. Corn—white Southern, 80@85c.; yellow do., 85@90c.; Western, 75@80c. Oats firm at 48@52c. Rye dull at 70@85c. Provisions active and strong, with a good demand. Whisky dull and lower at 91@92c.

THE FRENCH STAMPEDE of the peasants does not seem quite as inexplicable as it would seem at first sight if the way in which they have been maddened by the press is taken into consideration. Thus the *Siecle* wrote as follows recently:—

"Your houses, your goods and chattels, your wives, your daughters, your cattle—all and everything which gave you pleasure, which gave you hope, is in imminent risk. Not with tears of anguish, not with prayers of despair, does one save town and village, cottage, money, grain, but with boldness, with powder and lead. The tocsin is the *rappel* of the peasant in times of war, in the times of great ire. Grandchildren of the giants of '92, arise! * * * '92, word of wonders, which neither Homer nor Ossian (!) could describe, word of flames, beacon immeasurable, which shines resplendent over France and transforms even the timid into heroes. * * * Avaunt, then, ye despots! We are here, we arise for justice, liberty, truth." * * *

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Crossing the Atlantic in a Cockleshell—Arrival of the City of Ragusa (two tons burthen) at Boston from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The two nautical adventurers who set out to cross the broad Atlantic in a tiny, miniature craft of less than two tons arrived safely at this port this evening, having been ninety-nine days from Liverpool and eighty from Queenstown. Their voyage, as may be supposed, has been attended with numerous perils, and as an instance of daring it is probably the most remarkable ever known, even surpassing the famous voyage of the Red, White and Blue from New York to London a few years since.

John Charles Buckley, who conceived and directed the voyage, is a middle-aged and intelligent Irishman, belonging in Dublin, and the companion who accompanied him is a middle-aged Austrian, by the name of Nicholas Primoraz—both old followers of the sea. Mr. Buckley, about six months since, was, as he termed it, "taken with a whim" that he would like to distinguish himself by sailing over here in the smallest possible craft that ever crossed the ocean. He accordingly purchased a little bark-rigged vessel, fitted up for his purpose, christening her the City of Ragusa, and, with his companion and a favorite dog, started for America. In size the little bark seems almost too diminutive for safety even to cross the Hudson river during a moderate blow. Her length over all is only twenty feet, her breadth less than six, she draws only about two feet of water, she is a fraction less than two tons burthen, and spreads between seventy and eighty yards of canvas. Everything about her is of similar liliputian dimensions. The cabin is almost a farce, as everything else is in point of size, but with a wise economizing of every inch of space the two plucky mariners managed to get along, although such a thing as rendering themselves comfortable was entirely out of the question. They left Liverpool on Thursday, June 2, the occasion of their departure being made a grand gala day, and thousands gathered at the wharves to bid them goodby and wish them a God-speed. They took on board a quantity of corned beef and other preserved meats, 500 pounds of coal, about 80 gallons of water and a ton of ballast. They cleared for New York, but Captain Buckley changed his mind afterwards and made for this port.

There were strong westerly winds almost from the beginning of the journey to the end, and two or three heavy gales. The most severe of these, however, was on Saturday night last, when the Ragusa was off George's Bank. Numerous vessels in that vicinity were wrecked at the time, but this little fragile craft, with no plank higher over a half an inch in thickness, danced around on the mad waves the whole night long, coming out all right in the morning with only the loss of the jib. The first thirty-five days of the voyage the weather was uniformly rough, and not for a moment during this whole time did either Captain Buckley or his fellow tars enjoys the luxury of a stitch of dry clothing. The water not only poured in upon them unmercifully over the deck, but the bark commenced leaking badly, and one man had to be constantly working the little hand-pumps, which they were fortunately provided with. With little or no sleep for days and nights in succession, the adventurers became exhausted and weary, and with visions of a watery grave before them, they now began to repent of their singular undertaking. A fire kindled in the stove was speedily quenched by the dashing sea, and for three weeks or more they had to subsist on raw meat and hard bread. Their best day's run, however, was, under these trying circumstances, when they made 153 miles. Their slowest day's run eleven miles; but the average speed of the entire voyage was about four knots per hour.

BUCCANEERS ON THE HUDSON.

River Thieves and Pirates at Work—How Robberies, Burglaries, and Murders are Managed in the River Towns.

For many years the residents of the various towns and rural districts along the Hudson river have been the victims to numerous robberies, and, in some cases outrages, committed by unknown parties. Formerly the losses were mostly confined to gardens, orchards, and hen-roosts, with now and then a burglary on some carriage-house or outbuilding. Several instances of outrages upon females also occurred, but in none of these were the guilty parties ever apprehended and brought to justice.

This year, however, has been marked by the operations of a systematized band of robbers. Successive and successful burglaries have been accomplished, and the losses have summed up to a large total. The only clues led to the river, and there was an avenue of escape that no present legal method could guard or close. This state of things has excited no little attention in all the towns between Rondout and the metropolis. Although the shipping establishments, stores, and vessels along the piers have been the principal losers, the more inland dwellings and stores have also suffered.

Goods of all kinds, household wares, and even farm produce have been plundered by these thieves, taken on board their yachts, packed, swiftly borne away to some distant railway station, and thence shipped to their receiver. If pursuit should follow they could sink their booty by weights into the depths of the river, and the vessel when overhauled would contain no evidence of crime. During the night all their work is done; at day they anchor, generally at lonesome places. Strange lights noticed by the river pilots at night along the unfrequented Highlands were accounted for as fires in the woods, but by the superstitious country folks as devils and hobgoblins from Captain Kidd's buccaneer sepulchres, prowling around their buried treasures. Probably they were the camp fires of these bandits. A short time ago the warehouse of Messrs. William O. Mailler & Co. was broken into and robbed, the safe being blown open with gunpowder and a large amount in checks, notes, bonds, and greenbacks stolen. Attempts were also made on the barges of Messrs. Homer Ramsdell & Co.'s daily line, but were frustrated by the police. A great deal of petty theft, however, has been successful at that place, Cornwall, Cold Spring, Fishkill, Peekskill and other places. Two yachts hovering about these localities at these times and then suddenly disappearing convince the police that they were engaged in the jobs. Their crews were suspicious looking men, and, when seen by a disguised detective off West Point, appeared to be under the absolute command of a bold-looking blonde female, who was familiarly called "Lydia." No evidence of a criminal kind could be fastened on the surroundings of the vessels. The same night a marauding party of prowlers were driven away from a country-seat at Garrison's, and fled to their boats in the river.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

—Sheboygan, Wis., has 2201 school children, although the school-houses have accommodation for only 800.

—A Woman's Rights woman at Sioux City, Iowa, recently purchased a large hotel, and is about to become the landlady of it herself.

—Several persons at Beloit, Wis., have recently been poisoned by eating chickens fed on potato bugs.

—The population of New London, Conn., is now less than it was in 1800, while the number of families and houses have increased.

—There is a prospect of an early settlement of the differences between the mill owners and the operatives at Fall River.

—The Bowdoin College Library at Brunswick, Me., has a copy of the New Testament printed in 1487.

—The mysterious "woman in black" was recently arrested at New Orleans and fined $10. When her features were revealed to the magistrate he discovered her to be an old acquaintance.

—A census-taker in the District of Quincy, Mich., has succeeded in finding a man who, although married for several years, had never been curious enough to ask the maiden name of his wife.

—A lucky laborer, named Murray, while engaged in excavating upon the site of the old Fountain Hotel, Baltimore, a few days since, came upon a tin box, which was found to contain 2000 gold coins.

—There is a lunatic at Council Bluffs, Iowa, who calls himself "Potter Christ," and pretends that he is the original son of God. He calls the Prussian and French soldiers angels, and prophesies that the "angels" will destroy each other for four years.

—A De Kalb (Illinois) minister walked about two miles a few days since to marry a wealthy couple, in the hope of securing a handsome present. The bridegroom put an end to his expectations by pressing upon his acceptance a silver pen-holder and a bouquet of flowers.

—The St. Louis merchants have sent out commercial travellers to the South to secure for them a share of the trade from that section. They offer advantages which they claim cannot be equalled by their brother merchants of Cincinnati and Louisville.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE—THE EMPIRE AND THE REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Empress Eugenie, but yesterday the most brilliant, the most powerful, the most envied and apparently the happiest woman in all Christendom—"the glass of fashion and the mould of form"—the Empress of modern society and the chosen goddess of the gay world in both hemispheres, is to-day crownless and houseless—a fugitive and an exile in a foreign land. Her departure from the Tuileries and from France was a flight as from the wild popular vengeance of another Reign of Terror, and doubtless in crossing the Belgian frontier she thought less of her imperial splendors swept away than of her personal safety secured. She was in no danger; she might have retired with deliberation and dignity; but in the midst of that fearful commotion in Paris how was she to know it? Twenty-two years before King Louis Philippe fled as precipitately in his pea jacket from the ominous tumult of a French revolution, because he knew not that the horrible ferocities of the first French revolutionary convulsion had passed away—that the masses of the French people, through that hideous carnival of crime, had risen from the revenges of barbarism to the responsibilities of civilization.

Yet it is hard to believe that Eugenie was not in some degree prepared for this sudden collapse of the Napoleonic empire and dynasty. She has been too active and too ambitious as a politician in the affairs of the empire, and too familiar with the reasons of Napoleon for every scheme of his, in his internal policy and in diplomacy or war, not to know the dangers that encompassed him. Yet she was, doubtless, deceived by the delusions of the *plebiscite*, and satisfied that, from the glory of this war with Prussia, the empire would be secured for her son, as its absolute despotism had been secured for her husband, by the will of the French people. How could she believe that the French people, in ratifying the empire over and over again, had spoken under the pressure of an imperial army, and that with this army removed they would speak for themselves without the warning of a single day?

It is all over now, and, in the light of the restored republic, it is only a matter of amazement that the shadowy empire of Louis Napoleon survived so long. For eighteen years, with the skill of a conjurer in his domestic and foreign policy, he had managed to divert the public mind of France from the outrages of his usurpation to the glories and prosperity of his government at home and abroad. But all this time, as we can now see, the French people have only submitted to the empire as a choice of evils, and that they have been impatiently awaiting their opportunity to replace the republic which he (Napoleon) betrayed and set aside, but which he had failed to extinguish.

It may be that in the glitter and splendors of her imperial court, and with emperors, kings, and queens dancing attendance upon her, Eugenie really believed the republic dead, the Bourbons a mere tradition, and the empire needing only the glory of the rectification of the Rhine frontier to make its transmission to her son a scene of popular acclamation. But "how are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!" We can hardly realize the stupendous events of the last six weeks, or that, among them, the Emperor Napoleon is a prisoner, his Prince Imperial a wandering exile and his Empress a fugitive from a back door of the Tuileries, with only a single attendant, and anxious only to escape with her life from the surging revolution around her. We can hardly believe that this trembling fugitive is that magnificent Empress who but the other day was welcomed at Constantinople by the Sultan with a reception excelling in its Oriental splendors the royal Asiatic welcome of King Solomon to the Queen of Sheba. Can it be true that this weeping exile on the Belgian frontier, pleading for information of her unhappy husband and her poor sick boy, is the same person as that glorious Empress who, in the grand Eastern spectacle of the opening of the Suez Canal, eclipsed in her radiant beauty the charms of the gorgeous Cleopatra in all her glory? Yes; the glorious Empress whose presence in her imperial travels inspired the admiration and wonder of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the melancholy wanderer in search of the sick boy and his father, are one and the same person. It is only a change in the character she is called to play; and such are the ups and downs of crowns and dynasties; and so it has been from the beginning and will be to the end.

But the ferocious barbarism which paraded the beautiful Queen Zenobia in chains through the streets of Rome, which brought the head of the beauteous Queen of Scots to the block, and the fair, accomplished and courageous Marie Antoinette to the guillotine, we may hope has ceased to be, or will no more be permitted in popular or royal revenges upon defeated kings and queens. The exiled Empress Eugenie and her husband and son have still before them a fair prospect of the quiet, philosophical retirement of Louis Philippe and his sensible family. Or Eugenie may perchance now find some melancholy consolation in sympathetic communion with Queen Isabella, or in telling the story of her sorrows to the still more unfortunate Empress, "poor Carlotta." Nay, the Queen of England, untroubled by the fears of revolution, is unhappier, perhaps, even to-day over the untimely loss of her husband than is the gay, brilliant, and ambitious Eugenie over the loss of the French empire. The imperial family, no doubt, as soon as permitted to make their own arrangements, will settle in England; for where on the Continent, save in Switzerland, can they hope now to rest in peace? They, too, have proved the uncertainty of the highest earthly glories. "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, all is vanity."

SOME CAUSES OF FRENCH DISASTER.

From the N. Y. Times.

The enormous sums of money which had been expended by the French for the purpose of placing their army on a war footing deceived very many, and the Emperor among the rest, into the belief that France was ready to cope with any military power whatever, and hence he was prompt in seizing an opportunity for declaring war with Prussia. The result, however, has shown that the French were actually unprepared, either for an offensive or a defensive war, while the plan of the Prussian campaign was such as not only to take advantage of this want of preparation, but also to gain the benefit which could be obtained from the weaknesses of the French military system without affording an opportunity for the display of any of its well-known good points.

One of the principal causes of the unvarying successes of the Prussians has doubtless been their superior numbers. Wherever the Prussian and French forces have met for battle, the strength of the former has been greatly superior to that of the latter, and the victory has as usual remained with the strongest battalions. As a result of this overwhelming proportion of men the Prussians have been able to follow up their victories with vigor and promptitude. Had the movements of the invaders been less rapid, the French might have been able to bring new levies enough into the field to remedy their disparity in numbers; but Von Moltke was too sagacious a strategist not to appreciate the advantages of rapid action, and ever since the first victory at Weissenburg the Prussians have been incessantly pushing the French. At the commencement of hostilities it was uncertain where the Prussians would first strike, and the French army was therefore distributed all along the frontier. When, finally, MacMahon and Bazaine had each concentrated his army, the Prussians thrust a sufficient force between them to prevent them from forming a junction, thus effectually checkmating any attempt at cooperation.

All the advantages which accrue to an army waging an offensive war have been enjoyed by the Prussians, and all the disadvantages of continually acting on the defensive have fallen to the French. The Prussians have carrried on the war upon a foreign soil, and thereby saved their own country from the devastation which has been spread over the fair fields of France, and in addition, their victories have elevated the *morale* of their army, and have correspondingly depressed that of the French. While the attacking force has always been able to move towards the point at which it has been aiming, its antagonist has been confined to efforts to repel continual assaults. The French are not so well able to act long on the defensive as their adversaries, for in their military system they place far greater stress upon the fortitude and *elan* of the individual soldier than upon the steadiness of the company and regiment. The French chasseur or zouave will exhibit a dash and spirit in attacking which are not surpassed by any soldiery, but it requires other qualities than these to enable an army always to present an unbroken front to a conquering and advancing foe. The French pride themselves on their freedom from the stiffness and precision which characterize the German soldiers, but it is these very characteristics which have given to the latter their great effective strength. While the French foot soldiers are chiefly organized to act as light infantry, the Prussians still adhere to the cumbrous three-rank formation, although in battle the third rank act as *tirailleurs*, or skirmishers, thus giving greater mobility to the rest of the command. If the present war is a test of the merits of the respective systems, the old has more than held its ground against the new. The modern tendency in tactics is doubtless toward less stiffness and precision in drill, but the French seem to have gone so far in this direction that steadiness has been sacrificed to dash and *elan*.

In all that pertains to logistics or the moving and supplying of troops, the French were greatly inferior to the Prussians. The meat sausage with which the latter were supplied formed a good substitute for fresh beef when the latter could not be obtained, and was of great service during the rapid marches upon which the Prussian strategists so much rely. In the matter of bread, too, the Prussians have made a valuable improvement. Their army on the march is now supplied with a kind of war bread, somewhat similar to the "hard-tack" which the soldiers talked about so much in our war, and which was really a very good substitute for fresh bread.

The Prussian staff officers, moreover, were thoroughly informed as to the resources of every town, village, and hamlet in France. They knew just how many men could be quartered in each town; how large a requisition of provisions and forage each section could furnish, and they were prepared to be indifferent to any plea of inability to furnish what was demanded.

These are but a few points in which the Prussian military organization has shown its superiority, and which has been rendered all the more prominent by the rapidity with which action has succeeded action.

CAPITAL, LABOR, AND TARIFF.

From the N. Y. World.

If it were true that capital is hostile to labor, the best and most conclusive evidence of that hostility would be that while labor is suffering capital should be prosperous. But what are the facts? Labor is suffering, that no one denies. The workingmen of the United States have never before been as badly off as they are now. For their nominally higher wages procure for them less comforts and necessaries, and those of poorer quality, than their nominally lower wages of ten years ago. How is it with capital? The wages of capital are the interest it bears. Capital is well off when the rates of interest are high; it suffers when the rates of interest are low. And never since the foundation of the republic has interest been as low as it is now, and has been for the last two years. Leaving out of sight the occasional "pinches" in the money market, brought about by gambling combinations, and by which legitimate capital never benefits, the rates of interest have been for several years past unprecedentedly low—so low, indeed, that capital has frequently lain idle, and persons depending for their income solely upon interest on their capital have actually suffered. Does this look as though capital benefitted by the sufferings of labor? Does this look as though they were hostile to one another? They are, instead, joint sufferers by the same evil. The radical monopolists' rule is ruinous alike to capital and labor. No wonder their organs cease to foster the foolish belief that capital is hostile to labor. No wonder they seek to divide their victims to fan their quarrels, and thus prevent them from uniting against their common oppressor. When Congress tells the "iron ring" that for every ton of iron that they make they may charge cost, interest, a reasonable profit, and nine dollars gold extra on each ton, they give the iron ring a present of eighteen millions of dollars gold annually. Where does it come from? The entire product of the whole country is annually divided—or should be—between capital and labor. Capital gets its interest, and labor—whether the labor of the manager, the foreman, or the poorest workman, labor gets its wages. Out of these two, interest and wages, the eighteen million dollars gold of the iron ring has to be paid. There is nothing else to pay it out of. No sophistry of the protectionists can alter the fact, that every dollar legislated into the pockets of the iron ring has to be paid by capital and labor jointly, has to be deducted out of interest and wages. Laboring men readily understand how they are made to pay their share—in the increased cost of everything they buy. But capitalists—not much wiser than the labor they affect to despise—seem unable to comprehend how they are made to suffer. We propose to show them.

Prior to the tariff of 1861 and its successors, millions of acres of first-rate iron and coal lands could be bought in Pennsylvania and elsewhere for $100 an acre. When Congress decreed that the whole community should be compelled to present the iron manufacturers with nine dollars for each ton of iron that they manufactured, the business of manufacturing iron became very profitable. Where $100,000 invested in a thousand acres of iron lands netted its owner formerly 7 per cent., it now netted him 70. In other words, his thousand acres of iron lands from $100 an acre soon became worth $1000 an acre, which is just about the proportion in which iron and coal lands have advanced in value since 1860. The census of 1850 gives the capital employed in the manufacture of pig-iron as $17,350,000, but does not state what proportion of this capital represented the value of the iron lands. Taking it at a low estimate, we will say it was $7,000,000. In 1850, 560,000 tons of pig-iron were produced; in 1869, 1,916,000 tons, or three and a half times as many. Supposing that the number of acres of iron lands employed were increased in the same proportion, they would, at the valuation of 1850, which had not materially changed by 1860, have been worth just about twenty-five millions of dollars. The $9 gold, a ton, presented to the manufacturers by Congress out of the pockets of the people, advanced the market value of these lands tenfold, from 25 to 250 millions of dollars, and presented the Pennsylvania iron land-owners with the trifling sum of 225 millions of dollars, *in capital*, in addition to the 18 millions gold of annual income. Let no one say the lands are worth more because they produce more! We know what they produce. In 1860, 25 millions of capital invested in iron lands produced 900,000 tons of pig-iron. In 1869, 250 millions of capital invested in iron lands produced 1,900,000 tons of pig-iron. Rationally, the value of the lands might have increased two or threefold. But by Congressional legislation they have increased ten-fold, so that at least seven-tenths of the increased value is an absolutely nominal value, a creation of Congress, a delusion, a fraud upon the people. But while this infamous tariff lasts, these 200 millions of capital are a reality. They have to earn interest. They do not add one dollar to the total annual product of the country, to be rightfully divided between capital and labor in interest and wares, but they demand and receive their share of the interest nevertheless. The total amount to be divided as interest remains the same. But this nominal, Congress-created capital steps in and demands its share. Does real capital understand now why it earns so little interest?

The figures given may not be correct. We think them very much underestimated. But the actual advance in value is approximatively correct, and shows what a fearful robbery is perpetrated upon labor and capital alike, on pretense of protecting domestic industry. We have given an imperfect estimate of the single item of pig-iron. Add to that the fictitious capital value given to similar amounts of coal lands, to existing iron furnaces and rolling-mills, to railroads running between the two, to Bessemer patents and other schemes, and no arithmetician is needed to show that the amounts thus given away by Congress to the iron ring alone, and on which the entire people are compelled to pay interest, foots up thousands of millions of dollars, without adding one single dollar to the value of the product of the country. On the single item of iron and coal alone Congress takes out of the pockets of the people at least fifty millions of dollars annually to give to the iron and coal masters, and adds a thousand millions of dollars to their fictitious *capital*, which takes away from real capital a corresponding amount of the interest to which the latter alone is rightfully entitled. It is only by putting these facts into figures that they can be rightly appreciated; it is only by seeing the figures that we can begin to understand the frightful enormity of the fraud which a radical Congress seeks to perpetuate. By the light of these figures we need no longer wonder at the plethora of Republican treasuries, at the power which, in spite of popular indignation, can still send the crew of Schencks and Morrills and Kelleys and Ameses to misrepresent the country in Congress; no longer wonder at the seeming blindness with which Republican leaders so pertinaciously cling to the exploded doctrine of protection.

Now, let there be a truce to the pretended hostility between capital and labor. Rather let them unite against their joint enemy, for it will need their united efforts to defeat him.

PEACE THE LAST RESORT OF FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

All the declarations of the French Ministers are of war. All the acts of the French people are of peace. Paris rejoiced over Sedan as over a great victory—the triumph of republicanism over imperialism—the nation over the despot. All parties, in capital and country, fraternized over the news of a crushing defeat, and reproaches were uttered only for the dead contemptible thing that was the empire. Its old officials gave place with alacrity, if not with positive pleasure, to the new ones who represented the rejuvenated republic. The new found no time from their present duties in restoring the nation in which to persecute the old officials for their past offenses in destroying it. Palikao surrendered the War Ministry of the empire only to assume the command of a corps of the army of the republic. The Governor of Paris under the empire at once became the virtual dictator of France under the republic. The National Guard fixed laurel sprigs, not bayonets, on their guns. The officers of the Garde Mobile ceased enrolling their recruits, to resign their commissions; and the soldiers of the reserves—there are no longer any actives—mutinied and threw away their weapons. Everywhere in France there was a peaceful revolution, and with the republic there was born the first hope of a pease with the invaders.

It is only the ministers who seem insane enough to contemplate a renewal of the conflict. The most remarkable declaration of this purpose to resist the Prussian advance is the circular of Jules Favre. It is the manifesto of a Ministry which does not know the state of the public pulse, and does not feel secure of its own position or certain of its own policy. We do not, for this reason, attach the fullest importance to it. We believe it to be the declaration of a temporizing, not a positive policy. It can never be a policy so fixed that circumstance shall not soon brush it away. No one knows half so well as the author the vanity of the threats he employs, the fallacy of the hopes he inspires, the impracticability of the terms he requires. The circular demands that the conquering army which holds France bound as a captive shall turn back, abandoning all it has gained, on the simple assurance, by an unestablished administration, that the policy of the new government is peace. The Empire made the phrase a satire. It is forgotten by the new Ministers that the first act of the Republic on taking upon itself the power of the Empire was to assume also its bad quarrel. The defeat of the Empire was no more the dishonor of France than America. Germany has really been the ally of the Republic—the ally that restored it by the destruction of the Empire—and the rejoicings at Paris should have been thus interpreted at home as they have been abroad. Bismarck was eager for peace after Sedan, but, like a wise Minister as he is, he refused to treat with the Empire, because it was powerless to make and guarantee a treaty. Had the new ministers met the Germans at once with declarations of the repudiation of the empire and of its unjust quarrel, a truce and peace would have immediately followed. Will the King of Prussia, M. Favre asks, face the responsibility before the world and before history of continuing the war, now that the empire is dead? Certainly he will, and if the present Ministry does not meet him with prompt repudiation of past responsibility, and assurances of future pacific intentions, he will crush the republic at Paris as he crumbled the empire at Sedan. Dare? This united Germany dares do any act it wills; and it is the surest protection and the greatest safety of France that this enlightened nation dares do only that which its free people feel to be just and honorable. France was powerless to prevent Napoleon and Ollivier from robbing, or attempting to rob, Germany; but Germany is strong enough to prevent King William and Bismarck from destroying France, as they easily might if not restrained by German sentiment and their own reason and humanity.

The French people have seen all this before their ministers have recognized it. They have repudiated instinctively the responsibility for the war. They have seen, intuitively, as it were, the utter hopelessness of the struggle, and have abandoned it. If this ministry and this government does not secure a peace—and that soon, too—it will be blotted out by the indignant people as unworthy of its high trust.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

From the London Spectator.

Supposing the Germans to dictate peace, either at Chalons or before Paris, what will be its terms? It may be said that discussion is premature, but it is the universal topic, and the first business of journalists is to give their readers data for an opinion. In this case, when so much depends upon an individual will, and so much more on the attitude of Cabinets hitherto quiescent, a complete summary is impossible; but there are, nevertheless, some considerations which it may be worth while to state. Three plans, which are also policies, are believed to be floating about the Chancelleries, not as plans under consideration, but as embodying in a more or less brutal way the possibilities of the situation. The first, and, as we fear, the most probable basis of peace, is the one which was popular in Germany before the retreat of the French army. The Germans then, as now, expected victory, but only after a long and chequered campaign; and their decision, freely announced in conversation, and carefully suggested, though not defined, in the official papers, was to demand the banishment of the Bonapartes—now styled by that name in all semi-official papers—the payment of the expenses of the war, and the cession of Alsace, so as to restore the ancient mountain frontier of the Vosges between Germany and France. This basis, which is in one way moderate, and strictly accords with precedent, is open to the immense objection that while it would create a terrible and permanent feud between France and Germany, and would violate the modern principle that populations are not to be transferred to foreign rulers without their consent, it would not greatly weaken France. The first object of any government that may succeed the Empire would be to recover French territory, and if at all able or patient, it would either so re-organize France or so bind together the three Latin races, that sooner or later it would recover it. Moreover, all evidence seems to show that although Alsace speaks a patois which is nearer German than French, the people, who have been French for two hundred years, and who therefore felt the fusing heat of the Revolution, are still French to the bone, and would be a source rather of weakness than of strength to a German empire. At the same time, the loss of actual strength to France would be almost imperceptible, France losing fewer people than she acquired by the cession of Savoy and Nice, and obtaining a better frontier. The first grand principle of modern diplomacy, therefore, the integrity of the self-dependent States, would be violated, only to deepen the roots of enmity between the two greatest States of Europe, and making St. Petersburg, when once armed, arbitress between them. That is not a good result, either for Germany or for the world.

Seeing this, and seeing also that their victory, if obtained at all, will be of the completest kind, many Germans begin to argue that it would be better to remodel the map altogether, and, as they must incur French hatred, to reduce the effective power of France till that hatred becomes on ordinary political calculation innocuous. To effect this end, these reasoners propose a second plan, known apparently in Germany as the "Burgundian" one, under which Belgium would be aggrandized by a great slice of Northern France; Switzerland by Savoy—which is by nature part of the Alpine Republic; Italy by the restoration of Nice and Corsica; and Germany by the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. France would then be reduced to a second-rate power, incapable of maintaining a great war alone, and Germany would be surrounded by allies dependent on her guarantee for the safety of their territories; while the danger of firm alliance between Paris and St. Petersburg would be immensely reduced, probably removed, for Austria, which Germany can, if she likes, always conciliate, and, indeed, as we believe, has conciliated, would alone then be a match for France. This arrangement, if successfully carried out, would undoubtedly make the Hohenzollerns arbiters of Europe, and there are ugly symptoms abroad that some plan of the kind has passed through Count Bismarck's mind. We do not like those hints in his papers that it will be necessary after the war to reward the fidelity of his allies—to give, that is, territorial rewards to Bavaria and Baden. That points to a policy which if one adopted, may, for the sake of safety, be made ruthless. Fortunately for Europe, which dreads the rise of an almost universal monarchy, there is reason still in German councils, there is a fear of tempting fate too far, and there are enormous political obstacles in the road. All utterances attributed to the King show a spirit of moderation, he is known to detest war on its own account, and to him, as to his people, the campaign has revealed one immense and hardly-foreseen truth. Germany, under its present organization, is as strong for offensive war as France, has no reason of weakness to dread invasion, can inflict for invasion a terrible retribution. This revelation will of itself inspire moderate counsels; while, on the other hand, Germany, if she pushed her advantages too far, might be met by a coalition. France would fight to the last against such a peace, and difficult as it is under the conditions of modern life to maintain a popular war, the people of France, with England to draw upon for aid, and half Europe sympathizing, would be a most terrible foe. Germany is a nation in the field, and does not want long wars, or wars with powers from whom she has received neither injury nor insult, who, indeed, are not indisposed to regard her rise as a new and powerful security for the repose of mankind. There would always, too, be the risk of the propagandist force which France, as a free Republic, is certain to exercise, and of that alliance of Latin races under republican institutions which Germany, if she is carried too far by the exultation of triumph, is certain to precipitate. France, moderately treated, may be Orleanist; ruthlessly treated, she must be republican; and France republican must be, in Southern Europe, as a fuse burning down in an open powder barrel.

There is therefore a chance, and, as we deem, more than a chance, that the Emperor of Germany, if completely and rapidly victorious—for a long struggle would embitter all sides—may set a magnificent example of magnanimity; may by an effort of transcendent self-control declare, as he has declared, that his enemy is not France, but only the Empire; may decline to dismember France, and may content himself with the full and formal recognition that Germany is one, with the glory of a victory beyond all precedent, with a fame which fills the world, and the payment of the expenses of the war. The latter, though not a generous demand, is not an unfair one, there being no reason whatever why a Rhenish peasant should be taxed because Napoleon for his own purposes chose to endeavor to turn him without his own consent into a citizen of France, and no reasonable estimate of those expenses could injure France so much as the expenses which will be involved in a continuance of the war. A treaty of this kind would not rankle more than the treaty of 1815, while it would leave Germany in a magnificent position, mistress of her own destinies, conspicuously unaggressive, but so powerful that in all regions where she has pressing interests, as in the valley of the Danube, her voice would be almost final; and with full possibility of an alliance with England which, if it could be carried out honestly and thoroughly, would for half a century guarantee the peace of the world. It is certain that the neutral powers will press towards this arrangement, and it should not be forgotten that they have in their hands at least one consideration to offer—namely, Luxemburg, which was German up to 1866, the King-Duke sitting in the Diet by his representative—which is of the highest value to Germany, and which would still retain its autonomy, entering the federation under a new duke, say, Prince Frederick Charles. The inhabitants, it is true, wish for neutrality; but that is only to avoid military service, from which they have no right to be exempt at the expense of other powers, and which the Belgians do not attempt to shirk. Luxemburg is not guaranteed for itself, but for the general good of Europe, and as the King-Duke is willing to give up his rights, such as they are, the guarantors may, for the general good of Europe, withdraw from their position, and replace Luxemburg in her recent place as one of the States of Germany.

There is one point in all the discussion on the terms of peace which, we confess, greatly perplexes us. It is repeated on all hands, in Germany, in Paris, and in England, that King William insists upon securing some guarantee other than his victories against a renewal of the recent attack. This guarantee, it is clear from all published statements, is not to be territory, which, unless taken on an enormous scale, would be no guarantee at all, but a change of some kind in the internal organization of France; and it is difficult to see what that change is to be. Is France to pledge herself, as Prussia once did, to keep her army below a certain fixed point? The result of that would inevitably be a repetition of Hardenberg's plan, an army apparently below the strength fixed, but incessantly changed until every man in the country has passed through the military mill, and France would be better armed than she is now. Or is France to abolish the conscription? That, no doubt, would be a subtle, and, it might be, a terrible blow at her power, for it would delight the peasantry, and if they were exempted for five years, it may be doubted if any Government would be able, in the teeth alike of the German armies and its own subjects, to reimpose so terrible a burden. The result would be to compel France to adopt the Swiss system of defense; but there is still a question whether that system, ably managed by a Ministry at the head of a willing people, and wielding the resources of a country like France, might not be made at any moment a terrible weapon of offense. The Germans may have some third plan of which we have no conception, but any interference with internal laws tends to make war inevitable, and Germany needs no guarantee beyond her own strength, now consolidated, manifested past all doubt, and increasing with every decade. We are not blind to the grand danger which her statesmen see ahead,—that whenever engaged in the war with Russia, which, sooner or later, is inevitable, France, in revenge for 1870, may, in American phrase, "jump upon her back;" but that danger will be increased, not diminished, by a clause in the treaty, which every Frenchman would feel, and rightly feel, to be an affront to her independence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., | HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, | J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, | DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, | FRANKLIN A. COMLY,
THOMAS SMITH.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 7 7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,

8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 19§

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 20§

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
6 11 3m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

9 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much Surface, Ground pur Only by the manufacture Sold by all paint dealers Office, 122 N. 4th St.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 1m§ DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past 7 o'clock last evening a flame of fire was discovered bursting through due of the fourth-story windows of a building on the north side of Market street, below Second. Messrs. Crawford & Forbes, druggists, and Mr. Francis Prott, boot and shoe dealer, were the principal occupants of the building. The fire originated among a lot of loose packing hay and boxes, in the fourth story. The loss is not very heavy. Mr. Prott occupies the second story, and his property was somewhat damaged by water. The insurance patrol made excellent use of their covers, and saved considerable property from the deluge.

—The Albany Zouaves and Company D, Grey Reserves, yesterday afternoon formed into line at the Continental Hotel and made a street parade. Last evening a banquet was tendered to the cadets at the Continental Hotel by number of citizens.

—Chief of Detectives John Kelley on Saturday tendered his resignation to his Honor Mayor Fox. Mr. Kelley, so far as we have seen, has been an efficient officer, but unfortunately he has been connected, or rather accused of being connected, with the Landman-Lyons case, and being of a sensitive nature, resolved upon the above action.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—Further Indian outrages are reported in New Mexico.

—Secretary Cox has appointed a number of Indian Agents.

—The Treasury Department is anxious to withdraw from circulation all its mutilated promises to pay.

—President Grant arrived in Washington yesterday morning. He returns to Long Branch to-night.

—Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been appointed Vice-Admiral of the Navy in the place of Admiral Porter.

—Judge Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has been given temporary charge of the Attorney-General's department.

—An American fishing schooner was recently captured near Sea Wolf Island by a Canadian revenue vessel, and taken to Pictou.

—Captain R. W. Shufieldt, United States Navy, will be appointed to take charge of the survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes for the Oceanic Canal.

ANOTHER FIRE

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT DESTROYED—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON RACE STREET—FIREMAN INJURED.

Last evening, at 20 minutes of 8 o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear of the large five-story brick building No. 235 Race street. When first detected all the employees in the numerous rooms in the building had left for the night, and the fire gained great headway before access could be had to it, and it was then beyond the control of the firemen, who were quickly on the ground. Commencing in the basement of the rear building, which was three stories high, the flames communicated to the front, which was five stories in height, and occupied by a number of firms, all of whom had a considerable stock of goods and materials on hand.

By 8 o'clock the entire structure, 30 feet front and about 130 feet in depth, was enveloped in flames, and the flying sparks and intense heat made it difficult for the firemen to check the spread of the flames to adjoining property. No. 235 Race street, in the rear of which the fire commenced, was occupied in the front in the basement by John H. Fisher, book-binder; the first floor by A. Buckman & Co., compounders of mustard; second and third floors by Joseph H. Bauman, manufacturer of pearl buttons; fourth story by Augustus Deitz, turner in ivory, etc., and the fifth story by Rose & Calley, pattern makers. In the rear the first story was occupied by Bilger & Heimer, cotton and worsted webbing manufactory; second and third story by F. Parramore, cutlery grinder and polisher.

As the entire building was destroyed, all these firms lost all their materials, stock, and tools, involving a large loss. There was considerable machinery in the rear building, including a boiler and engine, all of which are a total wreck. The full extent of the loss or insurance could not be ascertained last evening, owing to the confusion incident to th fire and the absence of those who were sufferers. Mr. A. Buckman, who occupied the first floor, and who had the misfortune to meet with an accident during the afternoon by which his back was broken by the fall of a bundle of leather in the building, lost $5000, upon which there is an insurance of $2000. Rose & Calley lost about $4000; Bilger & Heimer, in machinery and materials, about $11,000; and F. Paramore about $3000. The building was owned by R. A. Adams, and was valued at about $25,000.

The buildings adjoining to the west of the one destroyed suffered severely by fire and water. The rear of 237, a three-story brick building, occupied by J. Graham as a bakery, was destroyed. Four ovens were in this portion, and all were destroyed, while the front of the building, occupied as a storehouse by Mr. Graham, and containing a large quantity of flour, was badly injured by water. Mr. Graham's loss will be about $1000.

No. 239, occupied on the first floor by Mr. Mintzer as a saloon, was damaged by water, as was also No. 241, occupied by John H. Borgholz & Tautrer. This building was also burned on the roof. Property to the east of No. 235, and on the opposite side of Race street, suffered from water.

By half-past nine o'clock the firemen had the fire under control, and thus prevented what threatened at one time to be an extensive conflagration.

About the time the fire was mastered Alfred Fisler, a fireman, while on the roof of No. 239, and attempting to get through a trap door, fell to the floor, a distance of about ten feet, severely injuring himself internally, although escaping without the fracture of bones. He was carried to his home, Fifth street, near Green.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PARIS ONE GREAT CAMP—THE CITIZENS GROW MORE READY FOR PEACE AS THE FOE APPROACHES—THE REPUBLIC QUIETLY ORGANIZED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Prussian advance has reached La Ferte Sous Jouarre, forty miles from Paris. The Princess Mathilde has been released from surveillance, and conducted to the Belgian frontier. Brussels is crowded with paroled French officers captured in the recent battles around Sedan. It is said that Bazaine, in Metz, is well supplied with provisions. It is believed here that the French anxiously desire peace.

The *Independance Belge* says the fact that England offers no mediation is attributable to Earl Granville, the English Foreign Minister, who adheres to his position that the integrity of the French territory is no longer possible.

A rumor comes from Marseilles that the republic of Italy has been proclaimed in Florence, and that Humbert, the Crown Prince, has been named President. The Pope still retains the services of his Legronaric, though the Italians are rapidly preparing to enter the Papal States.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Paris correspondent says Lord Lyons and the Italian minister are about to go to King William's headquarters, to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities. The Republic is averse to war, but faithful always to the dignity of France. The French officers who have surrendered all attribute McMahon's capitulation to treason in his own army.

Drummond, the banker, writes to the Post, an interesting account of the Emperor Napoleon while a prisoner. He says: "Before long we joined the rear of the Emperor's train. The cortege was of great length, and we had a good opportunity of seeing it as it passed the bridge at right angles with the main road. First came the Emperor's own carriage, travelling to Berlin; then an open carriage; and after these two or three carriages like prison vans, all marked 'Maison militaire l'Empereur,' and containing the members of his staff. A number of horses followed, some mounted by Imperial servants in liveries. The horses were magnificent animals, over sixteen hands high. The postillions wore glazed hats, gray coats and scarlet waistbands. There were relays of horses for the carriages, and pack saddle horses and chargers.

"At noon the Emperor alighted in Bouillon and walked to the hotel. The crowd of people was enormous, but were kept off by the Belgian troops. French officers of high rank, among them Prince Murat, strolled about. The Emperor appeared at a window, and the crowd cheered. The French prisoners were silent and made no response. It was impossible to find quarters and food at the hotel, and the Emperor dined first and then his suite, and the rest took what they could get.

"At two P. M., the Emperor, accompanied by General Castelnar, came to the door of the railway station. He seemed well, his face showing no emotion, though he leaned heavily on the arm of a servant, who led him out. He wore a red kepi embroidered with gold, and carried a decoration on his coat. Dispatches were handed to him, and he sat down on the platform and wrote replies, and afterwards paced up and down the platform, smoking cigarettes. He returned to the waiting room and read the *Independance Belge* until the special train arrived, when he departed."

Communications with Paris are liable to interruption at any moment. The shopkeepers in Paris, in the absence of customers, are hungry for the arrival of the Prussians. It is reported that the Duke of Hamilton is preparing the isle of Arran for residence, as a member of the Imperial family.

The Continental money markets are extremely unsettled.

Late advices from Melbourne state that the Australian government is expediting the land telegraphic system, in order to connect with the India cable.

News from the vicinity of Metz says that capitulation is imminent. Travellers arriving at Brussels from Luxemburg say the surrender has already occurred. The Prussian *Moniteur* says the Emperor so exposed himself in the battle before Sedan as to leave no doubt of his intention to seek death.

The North German Gazette says of Jules Favre's manifesto, that it begins with the phrases and ends with the lies of a lawyer, and is all balderdash. The Prussian *Moniteur* announces a delay of the time when damages to shipping for the blockade may be demanded. It is remarked that the *Reveille* and *Marseillaise*, which have been revived, publish articles calculated to disturb order. Henri Rochefort has addressed a letter to the editors, in which he says: "When all opinions are set aside, when the citizens arm against the enemy, an article entitled 'Reaction,' and signed by Cluseret, which actually incites to civil war, appears in the *Marseillaise*. Permit me to make known to the public that I no longer, in any manner, belong to that journal."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The following report of a declaration by the French Foreign Minister comes to me from a private correspondent, whose position enables him to know the facts, and who guarantees its accuracy: Jules Favre had been appealed to for a quasi official sanction to a republican demonstration in Madrid, with the intimation to Prim that he could be president of the Spanish republic. Favre replied that the government of France could not at this moment make any movement to encourage a republic in Spain, and would even prefer that it should not be declared. "The reason which obliges us to refuse is that republicanism so spread would alienate and terrify Russia, and imperil negotiations pending between the provisional government and Russia for an alliance, offensive and defensive, against Prussia, should the latter prove too exacting as to terms of peace; in other words, if the alliance takes place—and it is on the point of realization—Russia marches straight upon Berlin. She has already begun to arm and send troops to her western frontier. If you ask what can tempt Russia, Russia answers that the same military strength which Prussia has now directed against France will sooner or later be turned against Russia with a view to acquire all the German provinces of Russia." My correspondent adds: "You may make use of this intelligence, for it cannot long remain a secret, and it may be depended upon absolutely."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—[Special to the Tribune.]—Communication with Paris by telegraph is already slow and irregular, and dispatches arrive one and even two days late. Many of the clerks have left Paris; and the London office, with three wires idle, signalled Paris for more than an hour to-day before getting an answer.

As to Louis Blanc and the English embassy he declared, on leaving Brighton, that he was going to Paris to shoulder a musket, and would accept no office whatever.

A special correspondent of the Tribune, a French officer with the Baltic fleet, writes from Copenhagen on September 3, that the squadron has hitherto done nothing but blockade the coast, a task of great difficulty. The plan of campaign has not proved a successful or wise one. The French chiefs failed to define the object clearly, or to understand the nature of the sea where the fleet was to operate. The fleet has no base or post of anchorage, unless in neutral waters, not having seized, as it might have done, some small undefended island on the coast of Schleswig. The squadron, in fact, never anchors, and is subject to continued surprises by night from the Prussian gunboats, which, coming out of harbors known only to themselves, appear among the French vessels either to reconnoitre or blow them up with torpedoes.

The Prussian vessels being small and swift, risk but little; but one success might destroy the French squadron. The squadron can only coal on the open sea, and with great danger. A want is felt of suitable vessels for blockading purposes. The ironclads are too slow and of too great draught, and the cruising proves most difficult and perilous.

Admiral Bruet has separated the squadron into two divisions, the first to blockade the coast from the Prussian frontiers to Rugen, and the other to watch the coast from Rugen to North Schleswig.

The news of McMahon's and the Emperor's surrender has just been received. The latter causes but little grief, for the members of the fleet are not Bonapartists. After such news the squadron must remain inactive, but if the new government resolves to continue the struggle, we will wage a pitiless war on the German coast.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Laon has been turned by the Prussians, who are marching on Paris through the valley of the Aisne.

The Journal says as the forests of Compiegne and Chantilly will serve as a refuge for the enemy they should be burned. It is understood that in case of mediation Lord Lyons, English minister, Chevalier Nigra, Italian minister, Senor Olozaga, Spanish minister, and Mr. Washburn, American minister, will go to the Prussian King's headquarters.

It is contemplated to appoint as ambassadors to London, Vienna and Berlin active members of the party of the Left. No call for universal suffrage will be made until after the war is over. This seems to be the sentiment of the Paris journals. Intelligence has been received here that the French ambassador at Constantinople has resigned. The French yacht club has given half a million francs for the wounded in the French army.

The hospital flag, white, with a red cross, has been hoisted over the palace of the Tuileries, which, with the gardens attached, is declared to be national property.

Vaudol, director general of the post-office, has gone to Tours on government business.

The journals have stories of horrible cruelties practiced by the advancing Prussians, who, it is said, shoot women on the road sides, and terrible reprisals are demanded of the government.

PARIS, Sept. 8, evening.—Great crowds of the Garde Mobile and citizens, carrying the French and American flags, made a demonstration to-day before the American legation in gratitude for the recognition of the French Republic by the United States. The letter of Mr. Washburne to Jules Favre gives great satisfaction, and the people seem to be persuaded that the American government will interfere in favor of peace. The following proclamation appears in extras and is placarded about the city:

"The country is in danger. In the presence of the enemy all differences of opinion and all opposition should disappear before the general safety. Accursed be he who can retain personal desires or prejudices in such a supreme moment. The undersigned set aside all opinions save one, that it is our duty to offer our most energetic and absolute assistance, and make no conditions save that the Republic be maintained. Let us all be buried in the ruins of Paris rather than agree to the dismemberment of France.

"BLANQUI, LE CAMBRE and others."

The following official advices are made public: A dispatch from the prefect of the Aisne to Minister Gambetta, dated at Laon, Sept. 7, says: "A flag of truce, preceding three corps d'armee from Rethel, Chateau Porcien and Rheims, has just been conducted to the citadel, and was addressed to the general commanding a summons in the name of the King of Prussia, who left Rethel this morning. The advance guard of one corps should now be in the neighborhood of Soissons. The reconnoitering party which was driven back yesterday belonged to this corps."

The Minister of the Interior has issued the following circular to prefects of departments:

"The enemy is advancing on Paris in three corps d'armee, one of which has arrived at Soissons. The advance guard of this corps has summoned Laon, which shut its gates and resists. The interruption of telegraphic communication with Epernay and Chateau Thierry indicates the presence of the enemy at those places. Communication continues with Mezieres, Epinal and Mulhouse. There is no news from Bazaine.

"The news of the death of McMahon has not been officially confirmed.

"At Paris order is perfect. The inhabitants have received with warm demonstrations of confidence the assurances given by the government that the city is abundantly provisioned for two months.

"The prefect of the Rhine sends word that harmony has been established between himself and the committee which took the direction of affairs, and order prevails.

"Esquiros has arrived at Marseilles, where he is received with enthusiasm.

"The work of revision is actively going on in all the departments.

"The Garde Mobile everywhere asks to be led to Paris, and many battalions are now here or on the way hither.

"GAMBETTA."

PARIS, Sept. 7, evening—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The city is perfectly quiet, but ugly elements are at work. The government is not radical enough for them. All the Imperial ambassadors have been recalled and new ones appointed. Louis Blanc's nomination to London, publicly mentioned heretofore as a most natural relation, from his long residence there and English popularity, has to-day been substantially agreed on, subject to the prompt recognition by England of the new government. Preparations for defence continue, and the efforts are extraordinary. Prizes have been offered for novel means of destroying the assaulting forces, and a scientific commission meets to-day to discuss some chemical means of assisting the defence.

Fugitives from Sedan are continually arriving, weary, half-starved, ragged and neglected by everybody. They declare that they have been massacred, and that McMahon's movement from Chalons was by the Emperor's orders, who never relinquished his real command. Stories of bad ammunition are confirmed, and returned soldiers openly display cartridges which are partly filled with sand. Similar contractors' frauds are coming to light.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

The aspect of Paris is that of a military camp. The Mobiles and Garde Nationale dwell in the streets. On all sides are men in uniforms. Regiments of cavalry and artillery are passing through the streets. The Mobiles from the provinces are billeted upon the inhabitants. At the railway stations there are many harrowing scenes. Women and children are endeavoring to leave in thousands. Baggage is piled as high as the houses, and most of the railways now refuse to take baggage. As the trains leave on each departure, hundreds are left behind; the women fret and weep and the children are frightened.

At night there are no police, but a patrol of citizens, who severely investigate everybody. No places of amusement are open, as most of the actors belong to the National Guard, which at night has possession of the boulevards. The town is as quiet as a provincial village, which is a most impressive change. The determination to defend the city is general and unyielding. It is rumored, since two o'clock, that the diplomatic corps is conferring and proposes, in case of agreement, to go to-night to the King of Prussia.

All the ambassadors, the Papal nuncio included, have called on Minister Favre, and it is understood all will go with the government.

The delegates will reside in Tours during the siege. The post-office department and those of the telegraph and finance are already installed at Tours. Should that department be invaded, the service will be removed much further south.

There is no truth in the rumor of a new loan.

The death of McMahon is still contradicted.

The *Moniteur Universal* makes a great display of the news of recognition by the United States. The *Siecle* has a flattering and most grateful article, and *La Liberte* follows suit.

PARIS, Sept. 8—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—At a meeting of the diplomatic corps to-day to discuss the terms of peace no conclusion was reached, and they meet again to-morrow. Prussia is reported to have modified her conditions, and reduces the indemnity from 200,000,000 to 120,000,000 pounds sterling, and refers to a European congress the question of annexation of conquered provinces. If said negotiations fail, the government will remove to Tours, leaving the defence to the committee in Paris. All is quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—[Special to New York Times.]—The general feeling is in favor of peace, and the journals speak openly of it, and if the Prussians are not unreasonable an armistice will soon be made. It is believed that President Grant has offered the mediation of the United States.

The Republic was declared at Lyons some hours in advance of its declaration at Paris. The Prussian army is massing within two days march of Paris. A correspondent at Madrid writes that a committee of republicans called on Prim and demanded that Spain make common cause with France and declare a republic. Prim refused, and is taking measures against the republican movement. He has at Madrid sixty pieces of artillery and 24,000 men.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 8.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—When informed that Sedan had surrendered, General Ulrich proposed to surrender Strasburg, provided the troops were permitted to march out with the honors of war, but the German commander refused, insisting on an unconditional surrender, and the bombardment was continued with increased vigor. The siege is not expected to last a fortnight longer. The fire is entirely concentrated on the fortifications. Troops have been sent to occupy the upper Rhine districts and protect the trains from Basle.

—A wealthy citizen of Lowell, Mass., became insane last week in consequence of the death of his wife, and hacked his throat in a shocking way with a razor.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:24	MOON SETS	...
SUN SETS	6:20	HIGH WATER	1:06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Etna	Liverpool	Boston via H.	Aug. 27
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	Aug. 30
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
India	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
Pennsylvania	New York	Havre	Sept. 14
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
C of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 16
Geo. Washton	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 15
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, Jno. F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Gipsey, Cremore, Rotterdam, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Castilian, Lang, Salem, do.
Schr W. Wilson, Wilson, Boston, Souder & Adams.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Taylor, Boston, Weld, Rice & Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Apponaug, do.
Schr Maryland, Breen, Boston, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Washington, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Liverpool, Marsters, from Brunswick, Ga., in ballast to B. Crawley & Co. (The L. was erroneously reported arrived 5th inst.)
Br. bark Syrian Star, Corning, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. bark Atlas, White, from New London, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co
Br. brig Charles Henry, Horn, from Providence, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. brig C. C. Van Horn, Cottill, from Baltimore, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig P. M. Tinker, Tinker, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Br. schr R. J. Leonard, Henley, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Willamine (three-masted), Scott, from Liverpool, July 21, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Beta, Browne, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Franconia, Jarvis, from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Bagaduce, Orcutt, 13 days from Bangor, with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr George Fales, Miller, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Seguin, Gould, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Young Teazer, Slocum, 4 days from Bristol, R. I., in ballast to captain.
Barge Dorset, Bearse, 5 days from Albany, N. Y., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Barge Mary Lee, Ellis, 9 days from Albany, N. Y., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vansciow, from Sagua.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 8—4 P. M.—A full-rigged brig is anchored off the Shears, and a herm. brig below, both bound out.

In harbor, brig Fagerheim, and one schr unknown. Wind E. S. E. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Calabria, McMicken, for Liverpool, and City of Antwerp, Leitch, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, cleared at Boston 7th inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Steamers Australia, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Bolivar, Wolfe, at Galveston 29th ult., fm New York.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst. for New York.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 7th inst.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 6th instant.

N. G. bark ——, showing second pendant 2168 (Marryatt's), from —— for Philadelphia, was signalized 17th ult., lat. 47 08 N., long. 49 46 W.

Bark J. S. de Wolf, Spain, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 26th ult.

Brig Neuvitas, Trask, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst., and sailed same day.

Brig George W. Chase, Bacon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.

Brig Proteus, Hall, hence, remained at Havana 3d inst., uncertain.

Brigs Nathaniel Stevens, Sanders, from Boston, and Belmont Locke, Cochran, from Bangor, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst., and sailed again next day.

Br. schr Emma G., Webber, for Philadelphia, cl'd at St. John, N. B., 6th inst.

Schr Albert Treat, Sawyer, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Windsor, N. S., 27th ult.

Schr J. S. Moulton, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cl'd at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr William H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Warren 8th inst.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, hence, at Newport 6th inst.

Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 6th inst.

Schr Caboa, Rogers, hence, at Machias 1st inst.

Schrs S. A. Boice, Yates; A. J. Fabens, Bragg; and P. A. Sanders, Stedman, hence, at Newburyport 6th inst.

Schrs Governor Burton, Ludlam, and E. Williams, Corson, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schrs M. M. Knowles, Small, and Mary G. Collins, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 7th inst.

Schrs Franconia, Levitt, from Boston for Philadelphia, and S. Louise, Sweet, hence for Biddeford, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr Helen A. Hoyt, Herrick, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schrs M. W. Griffin, Griffin, and J. W. Hine, Hine, hence, at New Haven 6th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 40, at New Haven 6th inst. from Trenton.

Schr B. Bradley, hence, at Norwich 6th inst.

Schr George Terbot, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.

Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Pawtucket 6th inst.

Schr Mary A. Coombs, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.

Schr Zeta Psi, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Charleston 5th inst., with 380 tons phosphate rock.

Schrs Mist, Muncey, from Trenton, and Oliver Cromwell, Delano, from Maurice river, N.J., at New Bedford 6th inst.

Schr Henry A. Taber, Bowman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, before reported sunk at Little's wharf, Charleston, has been raised by Capt. M. B. Tower, and placed in Simpson's dry dock, East Boston. About six ribs, nearly amidships, were broken; will be repaired by the Atlantic Works.

Steamer Lafayette, at New York from Havre, brought 299 passengers.

Steamer Italy, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 716 passengers.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

The Elegant Marble Residence,

No. 1300 ARCH Street.

Apply to M. NEWKIRK,
9 6 5t* No. 320 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE WITHIN one hundred yards of Merion Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and about half a mile west of the city line.
Apply at
9 5 mwf3t* No. 1350 SPRUCE Street.

WEST DELANCEY PLACE; $4650; IMmediate possession.
CLARK & ETTING,
9 8 3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES

AT

Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

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Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw]

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 208 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 8, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at the mouth of Gibson's Point and above to the Chesnut Street Bridge.

The channel is to be dredged at the places named to obtain a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens.

The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of the work.

No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to give.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dredging the Schuylkill River."

J. D. KURTZ,
9 9 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOS. D. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....BARTON HILL
Musical Director.....MARK HASSLER
OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1870,
Oliver Goldsmith's famous comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
OR, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.
BY MRS. JOHN DREW,
Miss Emilie Riehl, Mrs. Thayer, Barton Hill,
F. Mackay, R. Craig, L. James,
W. Wallis, and S. Hemple.
Concluding with the comic drama of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Miss May Saville, Miss C. Maeder, Mr. R. Craig,
and Mr. C. McManus.
NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS.....M. HASSLER
Box Office open for the sale of seats, THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Box Bookkeeper, JOHN J. HOLMES.
MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870,
First night of Victorien Sardou's great play,
FERNANDE. 9 8 5t

HOUP LA!
OLD DAN RICE
WITH HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS.
Trick Horse AMPLIATION and ASIATIC ANIMAL SPECTACLE will exhibit:
Lot EIGHTH Street, between Race and Vine,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
Sept. 12, 13, and 14.
Lot corner BERKS and FOURTH Streets,
KENSINGTON,
THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
On the KEYSTONE SKATING PARK,
OLD SOUTHWARK,
FRIDAY, Sept. 16.
Lot corner THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Performance every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. 9 8 9t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 9.
Fifth night of the eminent artist,
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Bulwer's historical play, in 5 acts, of
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Julie de Mortimar.....Miss Lillie
De Mauprat.....Mr. William Harris
SATURDAY Afternoon and Evening,
THE FLYING SCUD.
MONDAY—MR. FORREST AS KING LEAR.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINS

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record,* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

THE Prussians steadily continue their advance on Paris, and as there are no French armies capable of resisting it, the invaders will soon be encamped under the walls of the capital. The great problem of the war is what is to follow this foregone conclusion. If wise counsels prevail, the natural result will be a speedy peace, without further devastation and bloodshed. Already there are signs of such a termination of this extraordinary campaign. There has usually been an implied understanding among the continental nations that close approach to an adverse capital should be the signal for a termination of hostilities, and the Prussians set out with the intention of conquering a peace by forcing their way to the environs of Paris. The moral effect of the triumphs they have already achieved is manifest not only in the downfall of the Empire, but in the suppression of the clamor made before the battle of Sedan against any negotiations whatever, and in the surrender of the doctrine that the invaders must be forced beyond the Rhine before a treaty could be framed. It is rumored that the new French authorities are now willing to treat on any basis which does not involve a loss of French territory, and instead of the mediation of foreign powers being contemptuously rejected, it is earnestly solicited by the new Republic. There is a rumor that the diplomatic corps will go in a body to the King of Prussia if they can agree on terms of adjustment, and another that the Ministers of Italy and England will undertake this friendly office, while another statement avers that M. Thiers has gone as a volunteer diplomatist to the camp of the invaders. These statements show at least the drift of public sentiment in Paris, and as there are counter rumors from Berlin and the headquarters of the German army giving outline sketches of the conditions likely to be demanded, it is fair to assume that both parties are convinced that the time for negotiation is near at hand.

If King William confines himself strictly to the object he announced at the commencement of the war, the future security of Germany, there need be no trouble whatever in concluding peace. If he marched his army home without a word on the subject of treaty stipulations, there would be little danger of another French attack on Germany during this generation, for written guarantees or territorial acquisitions will add little weight to the sanguinary lessons taught at Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan. The French are so completely at his mercy, however, that he will be strongly tempted to make extortionate demands, and it remains to be seen whether he can be as magnanimous in the hour of victory as he was terrible in war.

If conditions are imposed which the republic cannot possibly consent to, its fortunes are, at the worst, not absolutely desperate. The present fortifications of Paris were erected at vast expense for the express purpose of enabling France to prolong a contest after all her armies in the field were destroyed. If engineering science is not at fault, and if the preparations which have been made during the last month have not been grossly exaggerated, the capital can be defended even against the conquering army now approaching it. Time can at all events be gained; allies may be found by the republic among nations which refused to assist the empire; England, Italy, Austria, and Russia may resent the disdainful reception of their remonstrances; the chilling blasts of the autumn and winter months may diminish the vigor of the invading armies; France may yet organize out of her raw levies effective forces; and the whole aspect of the war may be changed.

It will be better for the Prussians, if they merely regard their own interests, to destroy the possibility of such complications by framing at once an advantageous treaty. They have humbled France, and they will gain little, while they may lose much, by driving her to despair.

IN FRANCE the empire fell as soon as the Emperor was captured, and in England public business lags on account of the Queen's visits to Balmoral, but in America we have things so fully systematized that it matters not where the heads of government may resort or what happens to them, as the machine runs itself. The country prospered even under Andy Johnson, and if Grant should happen to extend one of his pleasure excursions far enough westward to be captured by Red Cloud, the republic would still be alive and kicking.

DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY.

THE events of the last month, besides their substantive force, are the more and more amazing the more and more they are considered, and those that must follow them within the current month will most probably add perplexity to the astonishment which of itself almost confounds our speculations. The downfall of a French dynasty and the erection of a republic in a day is not such a novelty as need occasion much surprise, but we may well wonder at the complete destruction of an army that was held to be the finest, bravest, best officered in Europe, in the space of a little month, and at the fact that it was outgeneraled in every manœuvre and beaten in every battle by a nation which, within the lifetime of its commander-in-chief, was the common duelling ground of the continental nations; her forts garrisoned by foreign soldiers, and her fortunes the sport of her enemies. In 1806 the whole military power of Prussia was crushed in the battle of Jena. From that time till the fall of Napoleon in 1815 her fortresses were occupied permanently by French troops. Just then, or only fifty-five years ago, her king rallied "his people for the field of Waterloo by calling on them to throw off the French *yoke.*" But the year of the great historic battle was not the new era of Prussian history. In the three following years the productive industry of North Germany, which had flourished under Napoleon's blockade of the continent against English imports, went down under foreign competition, and unusual distress drove the King upon the policy of the Zollverein league, which has fostered German industry ever since. In 1818 it was established by Prussia and the two Swartzburg principalities, and it grew by the accession of other German States, until now it embraces a population as large as that of the United States of America. Profane history, the annals of vulgar enthusiasm, punctuate national adventures with great battles, coronations, and political revolutions. Providence marks the progress of peoples by the movements that develop men. Just at the time that the Prussian monarch inaugurated the system of industrial independence among his people he adopted also that system of common school education which has made men of the masses. The labor of the nation guarded against invasion, military and literary education strictly enforced for fifty years, and the riddle of German supremacy in Europe is read.

Half a century ago military men held that the nearer a soldier was reduced to a machine the better. Our own recent history and that which is now making in Europe shows that the muskets which think are sure to vanquish those that are only drilled. The chassepot has a somewhat longer range than the needle-gun, but the *men* that invariably hold their fire and march within a hundred yards of the foe before they pull a trigger sweep everything before them against all advantages of arms and position. The courage of a frantic enthusiasm is no match for the courage of character. Men are every way better than machines. For half a century Prussia has carefully cultivated the brains of her children, provided and defended self-supporting industry for her men, and in that time has gathered in and consolidated into an effective government some twenty or thirty little principalities which to-day, as the United States of Germany, command the fortunes of Europe. In this brief period, first Austria, next England, and now France, and all together, are below her in power.

But this wonderful story will take a turn unless her rulers are guided by wisdom and their objects are ruled by justice and beneficence. If during this eventful month of September she takes the Apostle's advice, and makes her moderation known to all men, her glory will henceforth equal her goodness. The immediate future of Europe depends upon the civil and military staff of King William. Modern civilization owes so much to the race which they represent that we may well hope from them the other reformations, economical and civil, which Europe so much needs.

Whoever would look deeply into the causes of the events we have witnessed and those we wait for will do well to read and reread Madame de Stael's "Germany," recollecting that it was written in 1810, and correcting it by the changes wrought into the character and condition of North Germany since her day. The literature of the French Revolution is mere folly in the light of this book. It is German in philosophy, morals, religion, and economy, and the Germany and France of to-day represent the differences. It is good to know by the demonstrations of national experience that principles have force, and that the facts of history follow and vindicate them.

THE agents of the Government have been set at defiance by Congressman R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, who is charged with forgery and fraud upon the Pension Bureau and with other offenses, that, if proved against him, ought to secure him a billet in the penitentiary for the balance of his days. After weeks of delay, during which all the details of Butler's crimes and the supposed intentions of the officers of the Pension Bureau to bring him to justice were allowed to be published in every newspaper in the country, an agent was sent out to Tennessee to procure his arrest. The ostensible intention was to bring Butler to Washington, where his principal crimes are said to have been committed, for the purpose of having him tried in one of the courts of the District of Columbia. Butler, however, contrived to have his case brought before a Tennessee Judge, and after the farce of a trial, in which none of the witnesses against him were produced, the case was dismissed for want of evidence. The agents of the Pension Bureau, it is said, were threatened and abused by the friends of Butler, and there appears to be a settled determination on the part of this model Congressman to prevent a legal investigation into his transactions and to defy justice. Not the least remarkable part of the affair has been the conduct of the Pension Bureau; and if it wished Butler either to make his escape or to adopt the style of tactics he has, it could not have managed things better. There is a splendid field for a Congressional committee to work in here, and we hope sincerely that this whole affair will be probed to the bottom, without fear, favor, or partiality, so soon as Congress meets.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN.

Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, just appointed by the President to that office from the rank of Rear-Admiral, was born in Ireland, December 28, 1805. On arriving in this country he was a poor boy, and with his parents emigrated and settled in the West. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy February 15, 1826, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1837. In the war with Mexico he took an active part, and at the battle of the Niesa, Upper California, he commanded a naval battalion under Commodore Stockton. He also commanded a land party that captured a fort near Mazatlan, and when the Cayne bombarded Guaymas he was an executive officer on board that vessel.

In 1855 his rank was that of commander. In the late war he fought the first naval battle, as commander of the Pawnee, at the attack on the batteries of Acquia creek, May, 1861. He took part in the fights at Hatteras inlet, Roanoke island and Albemarle Sound, and at the capture of Elizabeth city. At the fall of Newbern he was commander of the fleet, and had charge of the New Ironsides in the attack on Charleston, and he forts surrounding it.

His commission as Rear-Admiral was dated July 25 1866, and at the time of its receipt he also obtained the thanks of Congress for gallant services. In 1868 he was placed in command of the Asiatic fleet. From this command he is now relieved in order that he may attend to his duties as Vice-Admiral. When last heard from he was at Singapore, China, on the route for home. During all this time he has been far enough away to free him from the suspicion of personal influence in obtaining his promotion. The appointment is said to give universal satisfaction. His name was not the next in the book of line promotions. It was generally supposed that the choice would be between Rear-Admirals Rodgers and Goldsborough. Rear-Admiral Rodgers succeeds him in the command of the Asiatic fleet, and is now on his way to China. The Vice-Admiral's commission was signed yesterday, but dates from August 15, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ *DEAR MADAM:—*

Permit us to invite your attention to our Fall Stock of Boys' Clothing, the finest in Philadelphia. Will you examine our new styles and materials, and allow us to fit out your lads in school and dress suits?

With great respect,

Yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ FRUIT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION,

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Sept. 13 to 16, 1870.

PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

9 7 5t

A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

All persons claiming to have been elected members of the

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will assemble at

1105 CHESTNUT STREET,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 8, at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN KNEASS,
President *pro tem.*

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, }
M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.

9 7 3t

☞ JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:—"ANY BUSINESS firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. G. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full supply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaintance. 9 9[3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 3] tf 4p

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, held on Wednesday, September 7, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Certain disputes and differences have arisen relative to the Republican nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district:

And whereas, The Union Republican City Executive Committee, after a careful investigation of the case, decided unanimously that the Hon. Charles O'Neill had been regularly and fairly nominated by a convention held in conformity with the rules of the Union Republican party;

And whereas, A body of men purporting to be the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee have published the following notice, to wit:—

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Committee recommend the reconvening of the Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and that Charles A. Miller, of this committee, act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, and that John McClintock, of the Seventh ward; William King, of the Eighth ward; and George Truman, of the Tenth ward, be a committee to determine who are entitled to seats in said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee give notice of the time and place of the meeting of this Convention, and that said meeting shall be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the usual place of holding Congressional Conventions in said District, provided the hall can be obtained; if not, the Chairman of this Committee to designate the place.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee furnish to each of the gentlemen who were candidates before the Congressional Convention of the Second District of 15th of June a copy of these resolutions.

WM. R. LEEDS, Chairman.
CHARLES A. MILLER,
ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

Thereby meaning and intending to deny the jurisdiction of the said City Executive Committee in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Executive Committee of the Republican party hereby declare that they will not be bound by any action that may be taken by the Convention to be called as above provided for.

First. Because the whole of the aforesaid Congressional District lies within the territorial limits of the City of Philadelphia; and all political disputes and differences which cannot be settled by the respective Wards are to be determined by said Committee, in accordance with the usages of the party.

Second. Because the City Executive Committee deny that the State Central Committee had any jurisdiction in the settlement of political differences which arise exclusively within the territorial limits of the city, and that it is beyond the legitimate power of said State Central Committee to reconvene any convention which may have been held within said city, under the auspices of the said City Executive Committee.

Third. Because the matter proposed to be adjusted has already been passed upon by this Committee, after a full hearing, upon the merits.

Fourth. Because this Committee desire harmony of action within the party, which cannot be maintained if the State Central Committee is permitted to interfere with the action of the City Executive Committee in the settlement of political differences within the city limits.

Fifth. Because the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, to which the matter was referred by the Chairman, the Hon. John Covode, and of which sub-committee Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., is Chairman, has to-day decided that the dispute in relation to the nomination for Congress in the Second District is one within the jurisdiction of the City Executive Committee, which notice is herewith appended:—

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870.

M. H. DICKINSON:—

Dear Sir—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said Committee.

You will please convene the Executive Committee, of which you are Chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution.

Truly yours, JOHN COVODE,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second District, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Creely, John Price Wetherill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary.

Sixth. Because the legality of the existence of the so called Executive Committee of the State Central Committee is denied by the Hon. John Covode, Chairman of said State Central Committee, as appears by a published notice of this date, of which the following is a copy:—

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, Esq.

Dear Sir: I find in the papers of to-day what purports to be a resolution passed by a number of gentleman claiming to be the Executive Committee (of the Republican State Central Committee), with your name signed as chairman.

I am surprised at this, after the last conversation you had with me. I now desire it distinctly understood that you are not the chairman of the committee (although a member of it), and that none of the gentlemen who sign with you are upon it, and cannot be recognized as such by me.

Truly yours,
JOHN COVODE,
Chairman State Central Committee.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, }
MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries.

9 8 5t

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On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary. 9 8 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, }
M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.

9 6 5t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Peace Projects Futile.

The Feeling Against Napoleon.

The Sedan Capitulation.

It Need not Have Been Made

FROM EUROPE.

Germans in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—The *Moniteur* indignantly repels the charge recently made that Belgians had maltreated Germans who were driven out of Paris.

Peace Rumors.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The reported action of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris in favor of peace is authoritatively denied.

The Paris Observatory

has been dismantled, and all of the instruments have been removed to a place of safety.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

A Letter of General Trochu

to a friend is published to-day. In it he expresses his confidence in the army which has been gathered for the defense of Paris.

Trochu has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Gardes Mobiles to their posts of honor. The defense of the ramparts will be entrusted to them.

Laon Besieged.

A despatch from Laon, dated on Thursday, says the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has surrounded the town with German forces under his command, giving the garrison until 10 o'clock this (Friday) forenoon to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasburg.

A National Assembly.

An official decree has been issued convoking the Electoral Colleges on the 16th of October next, to choose a National Constituent Assembly, agreeably to the provisions of the law of March 15, 1849.

General Garibaldi

has offered his services to the French republic. A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing for the

Defense of Paris,

to be called the Battalion of the Friends of France. Many thousands of the Garde Mobile have arrived in Paris to-day from the Department of Marne and from Normandy. They are strong and hardy men.

The sergens de ville have been replaced by the Garde Civique.

The Feeling Against Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—French women in Belgium are wearing mourning for the dead slaughtered through imperial incapacity. The imperial family is now all securely out of France. According to some of the correspondents the life of the Emperor would not be worth a moment's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation at the surrender of Sedan when the army was confident of victory.

Rumored Loss of the Steamer Captain.

LONDON, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—This city has just been startled with a report that the new ironplated steamer Captain has been lost. No details have been received.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92⅛. American securities quiet; 5-20s, of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88¾; and of 1867, 87¾; 10-40s, 84. Railways quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower; uplands, 9¼d.; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales today 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. California wheat, 9s. 10d.; red Western, 8s. @8s. 2d.; winter, 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. Flour, 23s. Corn, 28s. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—Linseed firmer at 32s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Stock of cotton afloat 43,000 bales, including 16,000 of American. Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness in cotton here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Treasurer Spinner

is again very sick, and is unable to attend to his official duties.

The Cabinet to-day talked over the Franco-Prussian war question, and finally agreed, which has already been done, that a despatch be sent to

Minister Bancroft,

in reply to one from him, in which the Government says in substance that while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet if our offices should be requested by the belligerents we would be happy to lend them with a view to

Bring About a Peace

between two great powers with which we have traditional friendship. The President has not yet designated a successor to Mr. Motley, nor will any name be announced until it be known that the person to whom the honor may be offered will accept.

Obituary.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Nathan Lord, late President of Hanover College, died to-day, aged 77 years.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,

9 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $5 00; Stove, $5 25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $5 75 Stove, $5 75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON AV. 8 29rp tf

CLOTHING.

The Fall Fall Fall Fall

Of Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French, will not affect

THE FALL TRADE

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

For the curious weather we have in September, ROCKHILL & WILSON have made every provision that the wants of masculine humanity can suggest.

We have yet on hand a few lots of our Summer Stock of Fine Clothes. It is a splendid opportunity now for gentlemen who want to lay in a stock for next summer.

OUR LIST OF PRICES
FOR THE EARLY FALL GOODS
IS WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION.
OUR STYLES OF MAKE-UP
Of the Early Fall Goods surpass description.

Our varied assortment of Early Fall Goods compels admiration.

Come and admire the Early Fall Goods.
Come and see the prices of the Early Fall Goods.
Come and examine the quality of the Early Fall Goods.
Come and BUY BUY BUY BUY BUY the Early Fall Goods.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fall Overcoats.....$10 00
" " 12 00
" " 15 00
" " Silk Lined..... 18 00

9 2 4p

DRY GOODS.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

IS DAILY OPENING

Silks, Dress Goods,

Shawls, Cloths, Etc.

A desirable line of FINE BLACK SILKS, purchased previous to the war in Europe, at LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,

Of the best makes, real Lyons Goods, for sale at last season's prices.

SERGES FOR SUITS,

Of the new cloth colors—Navy Blue, Dark Green, Garnets, Brown and Plum.

VERY RICH CLOTH PLAID SERGES.
ONE CASE SILK-CORDED POPLINS, $1 25.
ONE CASE VERY HEAVY GOODS, $1 75.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS, beautiful shades.
PLAID SERGES AND POPLINS.
BRIGHT PLAIDS, for Children.
CLOTH COLOR ALL-WOOL POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL REPS AND POPLINS, all shades.
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS.
PURE MOHAIRS, BLACKS AND COLORS.
THE BEST MAKES OF ALPACAS and MOHAIRS.
NEW STYLES OF STRIPE and PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
OPEN CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 5 mwf2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have just opened

15,000 Yards, New Styles,

BEST QUALITY DARK PRINTS, 12½ cents.
DARK PRINTS, GOOD QUALITY, 9 cents.
VERY GOOD DARK PRINTS, 7 cents.
ONE CASE FINE CANTON FLANNELS, 18½c.
All best makes of Canton Flannels.

Best All-wool Flannels,

In Red, White, Blue, and Grey.

Sacque Flannels,

All the new Shades and best Qualities.

Water-proof Cloaking Cloths,

1t Best qualities at very low prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS

THAT WILL WASH.

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,

No. 12 North THIRD St.,

9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 725 THIRD Street,
{ 724 SANSOM.

9 2 1f

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

The Approaching Convention for Revising the Rules of the Party—The Work that is Before It—Necessity for Reform, and how it may be brought about—The Rotten Boroughs of the Fourth Ward, and their Ill-deserved Power.

On Monday next, a convention consisting of three delegates from each ward in the city, is to be held for the purpose of revising the rules of the Republican organization of Philadelphia. The necessity for a change has become so apparent, and the demand for it on the part of the mass of the party so imperative, that the managers have been unable to defer the subject any longer. The disgraceful scenes which were witnessed in some of the Republican nominating conventions last June were too ominous to be neglected, a cry for reform went up from the people and the leading journals, and at last there is to be a pretense at least of attempting to effect a change. The delegates are selected by the Executive Committees of the respective wards, from among their own membership, and among those whose names have already been announced are some to whom the Republican voters can look for an honest and determined effort to purify and simplify the party machinery in this city. Whether or not the men who are anxious to accomplish this desirable object will be able to control the action of the convention, time alone can decide.

The Present Rules of the Republican Party may be briefly summarized up as follows:—

In each ward there is an organization know as the "Union Republican Association," made up of all the voters in the ward who are known to be members of the party, or in sympathy with its principles. These associations are resuscitated annually for the yearly campaign on the evening of the first Monday of May.

In each ward there is an executive committee, consisting of three members from each election division, and elected at the regular annual primary elections, when each person votes for two persons in his division, and the three highest on the poll in the division are declared elected. This executive committee has the general control and supervision of the campaign in the ward, and is empowered to fill all vacancies on the ward ticket caused by the death or declination of any candidate thereon, if such vacancy happens within six days preceding the election.

The City Executive Committee is made up of one member from each ward, elected by the several ward executive committees, and has the general control and supervision of the campaign throughout the city, and the power to fill any vacancy upon the city and county ticket, by the declination or death of any candidate thereon, that may occur within ten days preceding the election.

There is a separate convention held for nominating a candidate for each city and county office, except in the case of the judiciary, in which a single convention places in nomination candidates for all pending or approaching vacancies. These conventions are made up of one delegate from each election division in the city—307 in number at present—elected at the annual primary elections, except in special cases. The Congressional, Senatorial, Representative, and Surveyors' conventions consist of one delegate from each election division within the limits of their territory. The candidates for ward offices are all nominated by conventions in the respective wards composed of two delegates from each election division. No person who is elected a delegate to any convention can appoint a substitute or be a member of more than one convention, nor can any delegate be a candidate before the convention of which he is a member, or serve in one of the city conventions if he has acted as an officer at the primary elections. The ward conventions are required to assemble at 8 o'clock on the evening of the day next succeeding their election, and all the other conventions at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day; and all the conventions are required to remain in secret session (admitting only reporters of the public press at their discretion) until they have completed their nominations. When any candidate placed in nomination declines or dies more than ten days before the election in case of a city officer, or six days in case of a ward officer, the convention nominating him is required to reassemble to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Before participating in the primary elections, each voter must be registered in his division by the Board of Registering Officers, which consists of the Republican Judge, or regular candidate for Judge, and the Inspectors of Election elected in October preceding, and the Executive Committee of each election division. Every person who was a qualified voter in his division at the preceding election who is known to the Board of Registering Officers to be a member of the Republican party is to be placed on the registry list of his division; and on the first Tuesday in June, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., the Board is required to meet for the purpose of adding to the list the names of all who claim the right to vote and have not previously been registered, and no names can be added after that time. A majority of the registering officers must be satisfied of the right of the claimant to vote, and in case such majority are satisfied that any person has been improperly registered, his name must be erased.

The annual primary elections are held on the second Tuesday in June, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. The Republican judges and inspectors elected at the preceding general election conduct the primary election, and in precincts that failed to elect the regular Republican candidates for judge and inspectors, such candidates shall be the judge and inspectors. All vacancies in the Board of Election Officers are filled by the remaining election officers, in connection with the Division Executive Committee. All these election officers are required to swear or affirm that they will faithfully conduct the election; and after it is concluded, they are required to deposit a true return of the votes with the President of the Ward Executive Committee, and to furnish to all persons elected certificates of such election.

The Revised Democratic Rules.

In August, 1869, the rules of the Democratic organization, which had previously been much the same as those of the Republicans, were materially modified; and, as there will probably be an attempt on the part of some of the members of the approaching convention to ingraft the new Democratic system upon the Republican party, in whole or in part, it is worth while to glance in this connection at the machinery of our antagonists.

The second rule of the revised Democratic code reads as follows:—

The Democratic citizens residing in each election division shall also, at the same time and place, annually elect three delegates to represent said division in a ward convention, to be called the "Ward Delegate Convention," to elect delegates to conventions for nominating candidates for city and county offices and to Judicial Conventions, each citizen to vote for two persons, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected; also three delegates to a "Ward Nominating Convention," to be voted for and elected in like manner, and two delegates in "Representative," and, when required, one in "Senatorial," one in "Congressional," one in "Surveyors'" convention (except where such divisions are divided by the Surveyor's district), then they shall elect one for each division, except the Twenty-fourth ward (Eleventh and Twelfth districts), who shall elect two delegates from each division. The tickets voted shall be headed on the outside respectively, "Officers of Election," "Executive Committee," "Delegates to Ward Delegate Convention," "Delegates to Ward Nominating Convention," "Representative Delegates," "Senatorial Delegate," "Congressional Delegate," and "Surveyor Delegate."

Rule 27 provides for a separate convention for the nomination of a candidate for each city or county office, and that not more than one such candidate shall be nominated by any one convention. All the candidates for judicial positions, however, are nominated by a single convention, as before. Each ward is entitled to three delegates in each of the city and county conventions, and in the Judicial Convention, so that the nominating conclaves of the Democracy consist of but eighty-four members each. The delegates to these nominating conventions are selected by the "ward delegate conventions" on the day following the primary elections, each member voting for but two delegates to the nominating conventions, while the three having the highest number of votes are declared elected.

By the provisions of rule 31 the City Executive Committee is required to select by ballot one of its own members to organize each of the city, county, and judicial conventions, the person so selected not to be a member of any of these conventions The temporary organizer thus appointed is required to proceed to the place where the convention allotted him is to meet, to call the body to order, and to preside over its deliberations until a permanent organization is effected; and, as soon as this task is accomplished, it is made his duty to retire, and report his action to the City Executive Committee.

The changes brought about in this way were inaugurated at the recent nominating conventions of the Democracy, and to all appearances worked well. The city conventions being made up of only 84 members each, instead of 307, were much less unwieldy than before, and the selection of temporary organizers by the Executive Committee prevented a row between the factions for the control of the temporary organization. For the first time in the recent history of the Democratic party of Philadelphia, a delegate to one of their conventions stood a fair chance of getting through with his patriotic task without receiving a broken head, and the conventions were models of order and decency.

The Delegate Election System.

But the Democrats did not go far enough in their experiment at reform, and in their organization, as in the Republican, the greatest source of corruption and fraud remained untouched. The delegate election system is radically wrong and inherently fraudulent, and no substantial or satisfactory reform can be hoped for until it is utterly overthrown. The city of Philadelphia is at present divided into 307 election divisions, and, as will be seen from the summary of the Republican rules given above, each of these divisions has an equal representation in all nominating conventions, whether local or general. If the Republican voting population of the 307 divisions were the same, or approached equality in point of numbers, the case would be different. Unequal as they are, equality of representation is a manifest injustice which demands an immediate and radical remedy.

The last full vote polled in Philadelphia, without being subsequently tampered with by the Return Judges or the courts, was that cast for Auditor-General of the State in October, 1868, reaching on the Republican side a total of 60,663. This vote fell but 322 below that cast for the Grant Electoral ticket in November, 1868, and was 9461 larger than the vote polled by Governor Geary in October, 1869. It may therefore be taken as a fair estimate of the full Republican strength of the city at present; and taking it as such, we are able to show the actual and the proper representation of the Republican voters of each ward in the nominating conventions of the party. The 307 delegates having an aggregate constituency of 60,663, their average constituency is a little below 200 voters. Making fair allowances for fractions of a full constituency of 200 voters, we have the following result, the wards marked thus (*) being those in which the Republicans were in the majority in October, 1868:—

Ward.	Rep. Vote.	Proper No. of Delegates.	Actual No. of Delegates.	Ward.	Rep. Vote.	Proper No. of Delegates.	Actual No. of Delegates.
1	2408*	12	10	16	1866	9	8
2	2545	13	15	17	1520	8	10
3	1332	7	10	18	3172*	16	12
4	1124	6	11	19	3472*	17	15
5	1143	6	8	20	4828*	24	23
6	1116	6	8	21	1542*	8	8
7	2598*	13	14	22	2572*	13	11
8	1695*	9	7	23	2274*	11	11
9	1973*	10	8	24	2099*	11	14
10	2838*	14	12	25	1281	7	8
11	1100	6	8	26	3252*	16	16
12	1459	7	7	27	1206*	6	8
13	2310*	12	8	28	918*	5	8
14	2647*	13	10				
15	4333*	22	19	Total.	60,663	307	307

This simple table tells the whole story, but a little exposition of its details will not be amiss. The last vote in the city of which we have the details by divisions in print and accessible for present purposes, is that cast for President in November, 1868, when the strength of the party was fairly polled, and no changes in the returns made which will affect our purpose of comparison. At this time, however, there were but 270 election divisions, thirty-seven having been since created by the splitting up of some of the more populous divisions. The Republican vote was 60,985, which, divided among 270 divisions, gives an average Republican voting population of about 225. But, when we turn to the Republican vote of the different divisions we find it ranging as follows in each of the wards:—

Ward.	Smallest Division.	Largest Division.	Ward.	Smallest Division.	Largest Division.
1	134	220	15	210	522
2	30	291	16	192	257
3	76	247	17	41	240
4	27	198	18	105	369
5	65	245	19	92	351
6	55	225	20	161	485
7	109	536	21	66	421
8	183	353	22	150	449
9	157	312	23	114	381
10	242	441	24	93	370
11	64	188	25	52	275
12	128	258	26	118	448
13	250	352	27	103	280
14	218	426	28	44	287

In the following table is shown the range of the Republican vote between certain figures:—

Under 50 in	5 divisions
From 50 to 100 in	22 "
" 100 " 150 in	44 "
" 150 " 200 in	38 "
" 200 " 250 in	51 "
" 250 " 300 in	41 "
" 300 " 350 in	32 "
" 350 " 400 in	18 "
" 400 " 450 in	10 "
" 450 " 500 in	1 "
" 500 " 550 in	2 "
Whole number of divisions	270

The highest vote polled, 530, was in the Seventh ward, the number of divisions in which has since been increased from 8 to 14. The next highest, 522, was in the Fifteenth ward, in which the divisions have been increased from 14 to 19. The next highest, 485, was in the Twentieth ward, where there are now 23 divisions instead of 16. Thus some of the most glaring wrongs inflicted upon the Republicans in the divisions which poll the large Republican votes have been remedied, and the strength of the rotten boroughs correspondingly diminished. But we believe that none of the divisions in which the Republican voters are a mere handful have been consolidated, as they should be, to give our delegate elections a shadow of justice. There are still at least 5 divisions in which the Republican vote is below 50, and 27 altogether in which it is below 100. These 27 divisions, by their representatives in the different conventions, can and do dictate to the Republican party of Philadelphia the names of its candidates. The usual cry in urging political reform is to defend the minority from the majority; but here it is reversed, and the majority demand to be released from the mischievous sway of the minority.

There is no justice in allowing 30 Republicans in the Fourth ward as much voice in the management of the party as is accorded to 300 in the Tenth ward; there is no justice in allowing the 1134 Republican voters of the Fourth ward 11 representatives in the conventions of the party while the 2838 Republican voters of the Tenth ward have but 12, in giving 8 delegates to the 1100 Republican voters of the Eleventh ward and the same number to the 2310 Republican voters of the Thirteenth ward; there is no justice in according to about 13,000 voters in 103 election divisions half as much weight in the counsels of the party as is accorded to the 47,000 in the remaining 204 divisions. To claim that there is no remedy for this and other defects of the system of nominating candidates in vogue in this city, is to defy common sense; to claim that there is no demand for the application of a remedy is to defy the voice of all the party except such as are interested directly in maintaining this defective system.

It is not our present purpose to attempt a discussion of the merits of the possible projects of reform that may be entertained at the approaching Convention. We have shown, in a few startling figures, the enormity of the inequality of representation which demands equalization, and this is but one of the many defects to be found in our present organization. We trust that the Convention will not adjourn without doing something to purify and strengthen the party in this city. But a few words on what is known as

The Crawford County System

will not be amiss. Of all the schemes that have yet been proposed here or elsewhere, this is the only one which affords a prospect of full relief from the evils and defects of the old system. It consists simply in the holding of an informal election, under the supervision of the recognized party organization, each voter casting a ballot for his first choice for any and every office to be filled. The highest on the poll becomes the candidate, and around him those who made other candidates for the nomination their first choice are expected to rally at the regular election. This system is now in operation in many of the interior counties of the State, among them being Crawford, Westmoreland, Indiana, Lancaster, and Allegheny. Wherever it has had a fair and impartial trial, it has worked admirably, and fully satisfied the expectations of its advocates, and sooner or later it is destined to spread over the entire State.

We have before us the official returns of the Republican primary election held under the Crawford county system in Lancaster county, on the 28th of August, 1869. A brief analysis of the figures will serve to show how the system operates in the county polling the heaviest Republican vote outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny. The vote for candidates for the nominations for the positions named below was as follows:—

For Sheriff.		*For Register of Wills.*	
Amos Groff	3189	H. Bechtold	612
J. Hildebrand	1096	Jacob W. Bear	495
J. M. Jacoby	204	Geo. W. Compton	1384
Fred. Myers	3667	Martin S. Fry	1582
Isaac Mishler	3111	Jacob D. Gompf	74
		A. C. Herr	822
5 candidates	11,266	Jeremiah Rohrer	1653
		H. S. Shenck	2967
For Prothonotary.		John Stauffer	451
Wm. D. Stauffer	8400	W. M. Whiteside	346
Saml. Boyd	2881	Milton Weidler	1039
2 candidates	11,281	11 candidates	11,338

For Auditor.

George W. Hensel (only candidate) 10,960

The Republican vote polled in Lancaster county at the regular election immediately following the primary election the results of which are given above, and at several preceding elections, was as follows:—

October, 1869, for Governor	13,804
November, 1868, for President	15,792
October, 1868, for Auditor-General	15,813
October, 1867, for Supreme Judge	14,799
October, 1866, for Governor	14,592
October, 1865, for Auditor-General	11,409
November, 1864, for President	14,469
October, 1864, for Congress	11,804
Average Republican vote since 1864	13,748.

The average vote for candidates for the four positions named above at the primary election of August, 1869, was 11,204, and the vote at the regular election next ensuing, as shown, 13,804, or slightly in excess of the average vote for six years. This gives a fraction over 81 per cent. of the Republican vote in October, 1869, and a little less than 71 per cent. of the highest Republican vote ever polled in the county, as being drawn out by the Crawford county system at a primary election in which there was no vital national issue at stake. And for the nomination for which there was but a single aspirant the vote at the primary election is seen to have fallen only 408 behind the aggregate vote for the eleven aspirants for another nomination. Such a result, when compared with the beggarly proportion brought out by the old system—never reaching these figures and being usually not half as large—is the most conclusive argument that can be adduced in favor of adopting the new system, the only argument that should be needed to induce the coming convention to adopt it. Under the system now in vogue here, the great mass of the party have but a slim chance for a just and impartial hearing, and this chance they set but little value upon; under the Crawford county system they have every chance to be heard, and, as the result shows, they are accustomed to make the most of their opportunity.

The Chester County System.

In Chester county a system is in vogue which accomplishes the objects aimed at by the Crawford county system, under certain conditions. But one convention is held, and each delegate is bound to follow the instructions of a majority of his constituents. The voters at the primary elections write below the name of their choice for delegate the name of their choice for each office for which a nomination is to be made. A count of these instructions is made by the election officers, and the delegate, becoming a mere machine, casts his vote in the convention on each nomination in accordance with the result. If he fails to comply with his instructions, he will scarcely have the hardihood to present himself again as a candidate for delegate. In case the constituencies of the delegates are equal or nearly so, or in case they are equalized by a regular apportionment after each annual election, this system of instruction practically answers the purpose of the Crawford county system, and is an immense improvement on that in vogue in this city. But it lacks the simplicity of the Crawford county system, and opens a door to fraud through defiance of instructions, which is impossible under the direct vote for candidates. Moreover, it is possible, under its operations, for a candidate to be placed in nomination in defiance of the wishes of the majority. Thus, suppose in a convention made up of 100 delegates, 51 are instructed to vote for Jones for a certain nomination, and 49 to vote for Smith for the same position. If Smith is almost universally popular in a half dozen or so of the 49 districts which were carried by his delegates, while Jones' delegates were elected by a fair majority only, it will be seen that Smith is in justice entitled to the nomination carried off by Jones. But, even with this drawback, and the additional one of needless complication, the system of instructing delegates, coupled with an equalization of representation in the conventions, would be a great stride in the way of progress.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Forrest as "Richard III."

"Richard III," as Shakespeare drew him, is, like "Iago," a perfect villain. He is something more, however, than a mere malicious, intriguing Italian, and his craft and cruelty are balanced by his ambition and valor. "Richard" too is troubled by the remnant of a conscience, and although he is fierce, bold and bloody to the last, the spectres of his evil deeds haunt him and paralyze his arm when he is called upon to give an account of them. Mr. Forrest does not play "Richard III" as frequently as some other of the characters in his repertoire, but in some respects it is one of his most masterly efforts. The announcement that he would appear as the hunchback tyrant attracted a crowded house last evening at the Walnut, and the performance was followed with intense interest from first to last. Mr. Forrest's conception of "Richard's" character is original and in the highest degree artistic. He invests him with a sort of Mephistophelian humor, and at the opening scene his demeanor is almost jovial. The quick transition from one mood to another, however, is remarkable, and smiling one moment and snarling the next, or venting his hardly restrained ferocity upon any and every object, Mr. Forrest presents "Richard" with a soul as crooked as his body. Mr. Forrest in the first three acts of the play gives a Shakespearian study in every way admirable. After that we have merely the conventional stage "Richard III," plus the genius that Mr. Forrest cannot help infusing into his least commendable efforts, and minus some of the activity that distinguished his performance of the part when he was a younger man than he is now.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will repeat "Richelieu" this evening.

The drama of *The Flying Scud* will be presented to-morrow afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH the season will open to-morrow evening with Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* and the comedietta of *The Swiss Swain*.

On Monday Victorine Sardou's play of *Fernande* will be produced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an excellent programme of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE songs, dances, and Ethiopian comicalities will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the French wrestlers and other attractions will be presented this evening.

From the Public Record, Sept. 7.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETIES.—The French wrestlers made their first appearance at this popular establishment on Monday evening. Their style of wrestling is artistic and unlike the movements incident to ordinary wrestlers. One feat performed by them astonishes all beholders. A loaded cannon, which requires half a dozen men to lift, is placed on the shoulders of one of the wrestlers; then it is fired off. The concussion is great, but the wrestler stands as firm as a rock. The dancing blondes and the Clinetop sisters are popular, and the same may be said of the entire troupe. By liberality and discrimination Mr Fox won popularity, which he fully maintains. This establishment is jammed with people every evening.

CITY ITEMS.

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FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

THE $15 FALL AND WINTER SUITS, which are so popular at this time and so beautifully cut, made, and trimmed, and in such vast varieties that you have only to look upon them and they will speak to you—not in an audible voice, but by a power more potent than words—they will speak to your understanding, to your pecuniary interests, to your personal appearance, even to physical powers, for they adorn you with a full chest and broad and square shoulders. There is nothing to compete with the $15 suits sold at the Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acrid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they as surely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, genial balsamic preservative Sozodont, impregnated with the Saponin of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chili, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the teeth from all destructive influences, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NEW PERIODICALS.—From the Central News Company, No. 508 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine; Temple Bar; All the Year Round, Punch* and *Fun*.

Turner & Co. send us *Every Saturday; Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

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DIED.

FREEDLEY.—In Richmond, Va., on the 9th instant, SUE JACOBY, wife of Samuel Freedley.

Funeral from her father's residence, Conshohocken, to-morrow (Saturday), the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—On the evening of the 6th inst., WILLIAM NELSON, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 621 Rentschler street, between Wallace and Coates, above Eleventh street, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services at the Assumption Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

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Are also very popular school books, as well as

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HOWS' LADIES' BOOK OF READINGS AND RECITATIONS. Retail price, $1·88.

Teachers and Boards of Education are respectfully invited to address the Publishers for further information regarding these Books.

E. H. BUTLER & CO.,

9 6 tut 2t PHILADELPHIA

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood," so far as it was completed at the time of the sudden death of Mr. Dickens, has been issued by Fields, Osgood & Co. in a volume with some hitherto uncollected pieces by the same author. We have here a mystery that will never be unravelled in any shape, for as the publishers explain in a note, the only memoranda relating to it that have been found among the papers of the author refer to the opening chapters, and there is nothing whatever from his pen to indicate what the conclusion would have been. An uncompleted work like this is obviously not open to the same kind of criticism that would be called for by a finished performance, and it is sufficient to say of it that while there are portions of "Edwin Drood" that cannot fail to charm those who are familiar with the best efforts of the author, the average merit of the story is not above that of "Our Mutual Friend" and other of the later and least esteemed writings of Mr. Dickens. It is sad to think that it should be so, but it is the fact, nevertheless, that the athor of "Pickwick" had written himself out at the time of his death, and the unfinished "Mystery of Edwin Drood" is a painful contrast to "Denis Duval," that most artistic fragment by a greater man than Charles Dickens, and which indicates that Thackeray, unlike his great rival, was cut down in the vigor of his intellect and in the midst of the preparation of what promised to be his masterpiece.

Appended to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" are the sketches entitled "George Silverman's Explanations;" "A Holiday Romance," "Sketches of Young Couples," and "New Uncommercial Samples." Mr. Dickens' will is also given, for what reason we know not, unless the publishers consider it a literary curiosity. As it only occupies about two pages, they scarcely include it for the purpose of filling out their book to salable dimensions. Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have also received "Robinson's First Lessons in Mental and Written Arithmetic," in which the subject is set forth in a manner that cannot fail to stimulate the thinking faculties of the dullest child, and "First Steps in Music," by George B. Loomis, an admirable little rudimentary work for school instruction, both of which are published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York.

—From E. H. Butler & Co. we have received the following school books:—"Martindale's Primary Speller" and "Martindale's Complete Speller," in which the primitive words are so grouped as to lead the child by the easiest gradation from the shortest and simplest to the most difficult. These spellers are illustrated by a number of beautiful woodcuts, which add greatly to their utility and interest. "The Scholar's Companion" is a standard school book that has long been established in the favor of teachers and scholars. The present edition has been carefully revised, without any alteration of the general plan or arrangement. "How's Junior Ladies' Reader," "How's Ladies' Reader," and "How's Ladies' Book of Readings and Recitations" show more taste in their selections than in their titles. Some years ago these books would have been called "Girls' Readers," and the change can scarcely be considered an improvement in a series of books intended for the school-room. This, however, has nothing to do with the merits of the books themselves, which are admirably arranged as a progressive course in reading, and the selections are made with good judgment, so that they will not only afford exercises for the school-room, but will introduce to the notice of those who use them some of the choicest efforts of the best poetical and prose writers in the English language. We are pleased to see in these works so many extracts from the strictly modern writers, and the disappearance of most of the old standbys which have done duty in speakers and readers innumerable—the consequence of which is that, independently of the merits of the method of Mr. How, his readers will be found more fresh and attractive than such works usually are.

—From John Campbell we have received the eighth part of Vincent's "History of Delaware," in which are recounted the contests between the Dutch and Swedes.

—The best war map that has yet been issued is "Schedler's Topographical Map of the Seat of War," published by E. Steiger, New York. This map includes the northeastern portion of France from its frontier on the Rhine to Paris, together with parts of Belgium, Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, the Palatinate, Baden, and Wurtemberg. The map is printed in colors, the rivers being blue, the towns and cities with their names in black, and the topographical configuration of the country in brown. This map has been reproduced from large and elaborate drawings by the photo-lithographic process, and it is an admirable picture of the seat of war. A very much larger number of the small villages than are given on any other map before the public are distinctly marked, so that any one can follow the movements of the contending armies without the slightest difficulty. This map includes plans of Paris, Metz, and Strasburg, with all their fortifications.

—*The Schoolday Visitor* for September, which we have received from Turner & Co., presents an attractive variety of reading matter for young people.

—The September number of the *Penn Monthly* has several interesting articles from able pens.

—The *Coachmakers' International Journal* for September has a number of practical papers on matters connected with coach building.

—The August number of the *American Architects' and Builders' Monthly*, published by Lightfoot & Lew, has several handsome lithographic designs for buildings, two pages of illuminated letters, and a number of well-written practical and artistic articles.

—Scribner & Co. announce that early in October they will issue the first number of *Scribner's Monthly*, which will take the place of *Hours at Home*. The new magazine will be under the editorial direction of Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), and it is designed to make it an interesting and instructive popular periodical that will be welcome at all the firesides of the land. Each number will be profusely and handsomely illustrated, and the publishers promise that no pains will be spared to make it worthy of the best regards of the reading public.

THE LINCOLN ESTATE.

A BIT OF HISTORY ON A VEXED QUESTION.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg *Chronicle* publishes the following in reference to Mr. Lincoln's estate and the circumstances which made his widow so urgent for a pension:—

The schedule of the administrator, filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Sangamon, in the State of Illinois, shows an aggregate of eighty-five thousand dollars. Fifty-seven thousand dollars in registered bonds, bearing six per cent. in coin. In temporary loan, bearing six per cent. in currency, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. In Treasury warrants, issued to him for salary and not paid, nearly eight thousand dollars. Deposits in bank, about eighteen hundred dollars; several thousand dollars in collections; added to which the salary appropriated by Congress after his death makes a total showing of about $110,000 of cash assets. Then there were the homestead at Springfield, some unpaid notes, and some unproductive lands. All this was the result of Mr. Lincoln's prudence. Some of it he had accumulated before he became President, but the bulk of it was saved from his Executive emoluments. There were three rightful inheritors of this property: Mary Lincoln, his widow; Robert Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, his children. The third part of it, the widow's legal share, amounted to nearly $37,000 in money, besides her interest in the real property, which was not immediately available. What troubled some members of Congress, and a great many persons who were only possessed of these bare facts, was that Mrs. Lincoln should not regard herself as a happy and somewhat affluent woman, with such a sum of money at her disposal. Very soon after Mr. Lincoln's death, great pains were taken to show how provident he had been, and the Springfield *Republican*, printed at his Illinois home, took the pains to make a somewhat imposing exhibition of the prosperous condition of his estate, for the purpose, as it piously expressed it, "not of deterring Congress from making a further appropriation for her support, but simply in order that the people of the nation may not suppose that Mrs. Lincoln is in anything like destitute circumstances."

Yet by the death of her husband Mrs. Lincoln was placed not only in destitute but exceedingly embarrassing circumstances. She was in debt to a far greater amount than her share of the property could pay, and she preferred to sacrifice all she had to bringing reproach upon her husband's memory by her own financial delinquency. To what extent she was censurable for this existing state of affairs is a question that need not be criticised with fastidious exaction. Her personal expenses, if we may judge from her predecessors and from her immediate successor, were necessarily large. The facts show that she was not spending her husband's money, because what he had accumulated before he became President was kept intact, and his subsequent revenues were carefully hoarded. It was not, therefore, extraordinary that, in the course of a four years' experience as mistress of ceremonies at the Presidental mansion, she should incur debts for want of a better way to supply the indispensable demands of fashion, based, as they undeniably were, upon that inexorable law "time-honored custom." She had reason to hope that the revolving machinery of time would turn something up that would avail to her relief; but the premature death of the President frustrated all her plans for extrication from financial difficulty. It may have been, or we will admit without qualification was, wrong for her to incur obligations without her husband's knowledge; but she had no other alternative to make a respectable appearance as the wife of the President, which she could not do without comparatively an immense cost. It is barely possible, too, that he was cognizant of all the facts, and that there was a confidential understanding between them that would have avoided scandal and difficulty but for the sacrifice of his life.

It is but just to Mr. Lincoln, who had always lived in amity with his wife, and who claimed that she possessed some qualities that entitled her to his respect and regard, to take this charitable view of a subject that has been freely discussed, and that mainly to the advantage of the surviving party.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected he was in moderate circumstances. He was not enriched by fabulous gratuities, and his term of office extended through years that imposed such a burden upon him as no other President of this Republic has ever borne. While he was oppressed with anxious care, the shoddyites were enriching themselves, and inaugurating a system of extravagance, the blighting consequences of which it will take the country years to recover from. All the tom-foolery that it was possible to devise was enacted at Washington; the White House was the headquarters for the most extravagant exhibitions, and the men who have most severely condemned Mrs. Lincoln were actors in them. If she was extravagant she was tempted and driven to it, and her fault at last seems to have been that she surrendered her last dollar in payment for her folly. With all her excessive outlays for wardrobes she never imported a garment, and about the most imprudent thing she did was to employ as her dressmaker a garrulous negro woman, who treasured her secrets and found somebody mean enough to make a book of them.

In view of the fact that this unfortunate lady has been charged with being a Rebel, which she was not—with carrying off the household valuables of the White House, which she did not—and with trying to pay her debts by the sale of her clothes, which the hue and cry prevented—it is but reasonable to hope that she will be allowed to enjoy the little pension Congress has grudgingly given, and that Congress, in seeking to avoid misapplications of its appropriations, will in all future instances be as successful as it has been in this.

—The whaling business of late years has not been over prosperous, and the result is that a great many vessels are being withdrawn from it this season.

LIES BY THE CORD.

Horace Goes for a Young Man Who Makes Fun of His Agricultural Proclivities.

Is it worth while to contradict absurdly foolish falsehoods? Does it not gratify the liar to find his fabrications treated seriously? And then the fellow can invent two new calumnies while you are refuting an old one. On the whole, we think most men must have better business than such refutation.

Here is a specimen, which some poor, silly coward, concealing his name, really thinks we ought to treat with gravity:—

WHAT HORACE KNOWS OF FISHING AND GUNNING.
From the Boston Post.

Parties who were up in the Adirondacks a few weeks ago, when Horace was there, give queer accounts of his conduct. They say it was the most astonishing thing ever seen in that region. He went out fishing one day, and came near being pulled out of the boat by a big trout. The trout got away from him at last, taking his leader as a memento, and he swore fearfully when he reeled in and found the leader gone. The boatman told him if he did not stop swearing he would not catch any fish, and then he broke out in such a way that the boatman, who may have been superstitious, rowed ashore at once. He afterwards said that he would not take "that cussin' loonatic" out again for anything. Another time he went off to shoot deer, and acted in the most outrageous manner, especially in the handling of his gun. His companions were in imminent danger all the time, and at last they took the gun from him altogether. When Horace found himself treated in this way, he refused to go any further, and when his companions returned to the hotel, they found him abusing the landlord because he did not raise strawberries on a piece of land covered with scrub oak.

"Why," said the landlord, "that patch ain't fit for anything."

Then said the philosopher, "That's —— nonsense. Why the —— don't you try? Have you read, 'What I Know about Farming?'"

To which the irreverent landlord said:—"No, sir. I hain't, and I don't want to. We hain't got no time for —— foolishness up here."

—From beginning to end of this farrago, there is not a fragment, a scintilla of truth. No trout was reeled in, or part way in; for no reel was used—no trout got away—there was no swearing, nor thought of it—no boatman made any such protest—no deer was huntec or sought—no gun was handled or touched—no one suggested any planting of strawberries—in short, each assertion copied above from the Boston *Post* is a distinct, particular lie, without a shadow of foundation or excuse, as at least half a dozen responsible men will cheerfully testify. And the author of this tissue of falsehoods makes a business of inventing such, for which he finds a ready market in the Boston *Post*.

—And now, reader! if you patronize and delight in journals that habitually originate or copy such slanderous trash as quoted above, are you any better than the libelers? Would they publish such stuff if they did not find it profitable? And do not you make it profitable? Just consider.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low lowprices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw5 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada.

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THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
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Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores.

Amongst the articles to be sold are 18,000 blankets (woollen), and 30,000 *knit shirts*. Also pants, jackets, overcoats, etc., etc.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this Office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
9 8 6t Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
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All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

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FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
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EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
8 13 W. STRONG.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,
8 31 1S15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRADWOOD,
8 31 12t Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.
9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be reopened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of AUGUSTINE G. STONE, administrator of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 2 fmw5t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 6tt W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

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City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
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First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
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9 8 t PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

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ASHLAND, 900 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 693 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
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Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
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SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
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WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6.
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The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at 8 A. M.
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September
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Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
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No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
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SHAKESPEARE ON BEAUTY.

From the London Saturday Review.

The admiration that we render to the genius of Shakespeare is not all consciously paid. Perhaps it is, quite as often as not, unconscious. As with a great building, so with a great genius, wherever excellence or curiosity in the parts is lost in the harmony or perfectness of the whole, admiration is unconsciously or tacitly expressed. In Shakespeare, overpowered by his dramatic force and completeness, we often lose sight of his reasoning ability and his analytical acuteness. No man leaves behind him in quantity so large an intellectual legacy as Shakespeare left, especially when the quality is rare and the variety great, without having put on record incidentally many marks of the detailed workings of his mind; and not only of his special intellectual processes or principles, but also of his tastes and sympathies. But who can say much on these matters respecting Shakespeare? Who does not feel himself to be better informed about the likes and dislikes of Falstaff, Romeo, Othello, or even Hamlet, than he is about the views and sentiments of their originator? The reason is that the genius of Shakespeare was not only profoundly dramatic, but profoundly faithful to dramatic requirement. And thus he becomes individually lost; lost doubly, in the completeness and the variety of his dramatic creations. But though lost to surface study and undiscriminating observation—lost, in short, to that hasty and unsatisfactory character known as the "general reader"—there is no reason why he should not be found, if carefully searched after. In other words, the works of Shakespeare do actually contain traces, more or less distinct, of what he thought and felt on a great variety of subjects, and by setting these indications side by side a united whole may be gained which tells us a good deal about his mind and heart in this or that. We propose in these remarks to examine how he wrote, and to infer as nearly as may be how he thought, on the subject of personal beauty.

We think it was Lord Chesterfield who once described personal beauty as "a good letter of introduction." Good looks certainly do the work of such letters very well in a great number of instances; but the description will be felt to be mean, feeble, and inadequate. Shakespeare would not have endured it for a moment. He might have put it for dramatic purposes into the mouth of a calculating Iago or a cynical Jaques; but it is the last thing that he himself would have accepted as a description of beauty, for his thoughts ran altogether on another level. They may not win general acceptance just now. It is possible that they may incline some readers to ask, as George III once asked of Miss Burney (in confidence), "Was there ever such stuff as great part of Shakespeare?" But they are, notwithstanding, on a level which no one would be the worse for trying to reach once more. Beauty, in his conception, was, in the first place, one of the great prime gifts of life. He is continually given to rank it among these. He classes it with

> Wit,
> High birth, vigor of bone, desert in service,
> Love, friendship, charity, * * * * *

with education, youth, honesty, worth, courage and wisdom. Like all of these, it is to be regarded more as a trust than as a gift. It may be disfigured and wasted, a thing which it is criminal to allow; or increased and transmitted, which it is not a matter of caprice, but a duty. Whatever view may be held about the Sonnets in general, no one who knows well that exquisite and difficult series of poems will have much doubt that the reiterated injunctions to perpetuate the great endowment of beauty by transmission, which abound in the first twenty or thirty sonnets, are something more than the expression of a wish regarding a particular case, and represented general and permanent persuasions.

Like other prime personal faculties or acquisitions, beauty is also, in Shakespeare's view, a potent influencer. It is sometimes mysteriously powerful for evil.

> Beauty is a witch
> Against whose charms faith melteth into blood.

It "provoketh thieves sooner than gold; it often makes women proud, and men effeminate. On the other hand, it can and ought to exercise a sovereignty for good—sovereignty, because it is itself hedged round with a kind of regal divinity.

> Beauty's princely majesty is such,
> Confounds the tongue and makes the senses rough.

If it drove Angelo into insane and reckless villany, it more often "reclaims the tyrant," and wins "respect" and "privilege." It can shame the purse-proud into submission, and it can annihilate time.

> A withered hermit, five-score winters worn,
> Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye;
> Beauty doth varnish age, as if newborn,
> And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.

We have so far spoken only of the relations and the influence of beauty. There is no dramatic poet who writes so clearly, so consistently (within reasonable limits), and so nobly as Shakespeare does about its nature and quality. Every now and then it suits him to write hyperbolically, as when the servant in *Troilus and Cressida* calls, not beauty in the abstract only, but the actual embodied Helen, "love's invisible soul." But Shakespeare's own thought and feeling about the nature of beauty was exactly the opposite of this. A score of passages show that he habitually conceived of it as a kind of semi-corporeal essence, the soul or vital principle of which is goodness. We do not care to inquire how far this was due to the higher influences of Euphuism, or to the mysticism of Italian poets. For, like everything else that he touched, he had made these thoughts essentially his own; and they had been removed by him (though at this time of day they may look almost too delicate for common use) out of the region of the transcendental, and worked into the relations of actual and practical life. In *Measure for Measure*, the loftiest in some respects of all the Shakspearian dramas, the Duke tells Isabella that "the goodness that is cheap in beauty (in other and less apposite words, venality in beauty) makes beauty brief in goodness (short-lived); but grace, being the soul of your complexion, shall keep the body of it fair forever." Antonio, in *Twelfth Night*, mistaking Viola for Sebastian, and bitterly believing himself disowned, tells the supposed fair traitor that he has "done good feature shame":

> "In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
> None can be called deformed but the unkind;
> *Virtue is beauty*; but the beauteous evil
> Are empty trunks o'erflourished by the devil."

Elizabeth of York, in a quick agony of suspense while discoursing with Richard of her daughter, talks in the same breath of "staining her beauty" and "corrupting her manners." Troilus dreams of constancy, the embodiment of goodness in many kinds, as

> "Outliving beauty's outward, with a mind
> That doth renew swifter than blood decays."

And the living death of false beauty is likened in Bassanio's lips to the display of borrowed tresses,

> "The crisped snaky golden locks
> Which make such wanton gambols with the wind
> Upon supposed fairness,"

when all the while they are dissevered from what was their original and source of life—"the skull that bred them in the sepulchre."

These with Shakespeare are no transient whimsical phrases. They are his habitual thoughts. They are put into the mouths of the most varied characters, and they are intensified by some of his most powerful writing. They differ from the Platonic and Spenserian phantasies so pleasantly discoursed upon by Charles Lamb in the essay on Mrs. Conrady. Delicate and true as these are, there is an air of ingeniousness about them by reason of which they strike less directly home. In them the virtuous soul is the cause of a beautiful exterior, provided always that the material is plastic enough. But the doctrine that the exterior beauty is proportioned to the internal intellectual light is too glaringly contrary to facts to be impressive; and the saving provision that some material is so obstinate that it cannot be worked upon is too general and too elastic. In Shakespeare the beautiful exterior is not attempted to be accounted for; but the laws of its life and death, its durability and decay, are delineated with a fineness and precision of thought which genius might inspire, but which nothing but virtuous soundness of nature could dictate and render habitual.

If, however, we have mentioned Spenser's "Hymne in Honour of Beautie," with a slightly unfavorable contrast on a particular point, it is impossible to end without stopping again to extol it. There is one thought pervading it in which the two great Elizabethan contemporaries could not but agree—in which perhaps all the greatest mediæval and modern poets have agreed—and that is, the immortality of beauty. The line in Keats—

> A thing of beauty is a joy for ever—

has performed such severe and unremitting duty as a quotation that we are ashamed once more to recall it. But perhaps it is not very common to recollect that the words, and the whole passage where they stand, indicate a thought which is instinctive in natures of a certain degree of feeling and perception, and which has been seized and embodied by the loftiest minds in their loftiest moods. Keats is possessed primarily by the thought of the abiding *effect* of things beautiful; but he also conveys what Shakespeare and Spenser and Milton express again and again—the idea of permanency in beauty itself, its association in the mind, not with what is transient, but with what is eternal. We all know what it is to grudge even the passing of a beautiful day—

> The dew shall weep to fall to-night,
> For thou must die;

we wish to hold fast the "shapes of sky or plain;" and, moved by a stronger instinct still, we cannot lose without unwillingness the present light and glory of personal human beauty. Permanency is not only the thought or emotion of reflecting minds on fronting beauty; it is more than that; it is the blind intuition even of natures that never were and never will be able to compass in thought such abstractions as beauty or permanency at all. Reflection, stimulated, perhaps, rather than dulled by frequent loss and familiar disappointment, casts about to find what the elements of permanency may be, and the great poets, "in clear dream and solemn vision," have found it, and declare it to be the prime germ of beauty—its life and soul. Call it what you will—grace, virtue, goodness—this "*luce intellectual, piena d'amore*" is the real remedy of loss or of decay in beauty, the guarantee of perpetuity; it casts "a beam upon the outward shape,"

> And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
> Till all be made immortal.

And Shakespeare, whenever he has occasion to do more than merely transmit the name of beauty through his verse, is never far from thoughts like these. He is always ready to pass from the outward to the inward; from the form to the idea; from the corporeal reflection to the inextinguished ray which

> Is heavenly-born and cannot die,
> Being a parcell of the purest skie.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOR.NG. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOOMING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

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This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.
The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.
Send for maps and circulars.
For sale at 95 and accrued interest by
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LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.
The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK. 8 8 1m
Application may be made to
Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
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FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 9 6§

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 6 9§

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FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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6§ PHILADELPHIA.
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Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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JOHN P. LEVY,
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JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
RIDGE AVENUE, N. W. corner Twenty-first—Brick Mill and large Lot.
TWENTY-SECOND, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
TWENTY-THIRD, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
TASKER, east of Eighth—Building Lot.
ANTHONY, west of Seventh street—2 Building Lots.
SECOND, FOURTH, McKEAN, and MOYAMENSING and SNYDER Avenues—Square of Ground.
PENN SQUARE, No. 3 Merrick street—Modern Residence.
MAIN Street, No. 5746—Mount Airy Country Place.
TWELFTH (South), No. 1713—Genteel Dwelling.
FRONT (South), Nos. 1515, 1517, 1519—Brick Buildings and large Lot.
FRANKFORD ROAD, S. E. corner Frankford Creek—Stone Machine Shop, Foundry, Mansion, and large Lot.
SECOND (North), No. 218—Business Stand, 26 feet front.
CHESNUT, No. 3328—Modern Residence.
THIRD (South), No. 781—Brick Dwelling.
FORTY-EIGHTH, above Haverford—4 brick Cottages.
HAMILTON, east and west of Sixty-second street—14 brick Cottages.
MARKET, No. 3514—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTY-SEVENTH, above Locust—Modern Residence.
WOOD, No. 1326—Four-story brick Dwelling.
MONROE, No. 220—Brick Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1719—Store and Dwelling.
150 shares Delaware Avenue Market Co.
125 shares Central National Bank.
200 shares Charleston Mining and Manufacturing.
101 shares Central Transportation Co.
6 shares Bank of North America.
500 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
5 shares West Jersey Railroad.
50 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
Lot 130, section C, Glenwood Cemetery.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co. [9 9 3t

STOCKS.
On Tuesday,
September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. [9 9 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
50 LARGE CRATES AND PACKAGES OF TRENTON WHITE GRANITE and C. C. WARE.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 12th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, a very large assortment of Trenton white granite and C. C. ware, in open lots, comprising the contents of 50 large crates and packages.
Catalogues ready on Friday. 9 9 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [9 6 5t
Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 1500 CARTONS RIBBONS,
by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., the importation of Messrs. Soleilac Freres.
ALSO, [9 9 2t
150 PIECES MILLINERY VELVETS,
By order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 9 5t
September 15, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 2116 Green street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2116 Green street, above Twenty-first, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture. 9 8 5t

EXTENSIVE SALES.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION,
On Thursday and Friday, September 15 and 16, Morning at 10 and Evening at 7½,
At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
WE WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
A SELECTION
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
All Elegantly Mounted
IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.
The collection of paintings embraces specimens by well-known artists of Europe and America.
THE SUBJECTS
are Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Fruit, Game, Figures, Views from Nature, Scriptural Pieces, etc.
Will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, day and evening. 9 8 7t

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
September 15 and 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butcher cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade.
Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

Sale on the Premises, No. 1215 Green street.
SUPERIOR MODERN RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
On Tuesday Morning,
September 20, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold that very superior and well-built three-story brick residence, with attics and three-story brick back buildings and lot of ground, 17 feet front and 81 feet deep, situate on the north side of Green street, west of Twelfth street, No. 1215. The residence is in excellent order, and has every modern improvement and convenience. Full description in handbills now ready at the auction rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, the superior household furniture, suit of walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Albrecht, Bickes & Schmidt; fine English Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, sideboard, fine oil paintings and engravings, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 9 9t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 4§

FURS! FURS!
FIRST LARGE TRADE SALE
OF
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE
AND
SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
By Catalogue,
On Friday Morning, September 16, 1870,
Commencing at 10 o'clock. 9 8 11t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales conducted exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of books, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 17 1m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1870.

The Seebach Season.

I will assume that you are anxious to know something about the Seebach season, which is so soon to begin at the French theatre, and about Marie Seebach, who is the principal attraction in it, and I am perfectly willing to pour into your ears, in relation thereto, all that has been poured into mine. The season will comprise twenty-four representations, and will commence somewhere between the 14th and 20th of the present month.

The artists who are to support Madame Seebach consist of Mathilde Veneta, the leading actress of the Hoffburg Imperial Theatre, Vienna; Antoinette Bissinger, leading actress of his Majesty's Theatre of Stuttgart; Elvira Bardenhauer, of the Stadt Theatre of Amsterdam; Madame Heigel, a celebrated comedy "old-woman," from the Stadt Theatre of Hamburg; Herr von Ernest, one of the most distinguished actors of Breslau; Hermann Harry, "character actor" and "heavy man," from the Landes Theatre, Prague; Edward Devereux, leading juvenile, from the Royal Theatre of Munich; Herr Fincke, comedian, from the Theatre of the Wieden, Vienna; Herr Mueller, leading comedian, from the Stadt Theatre, Frankfort; and Herr Brinckmann, from the Royal Theatre of Berlin. The plays of which Seebach's *repertoire* is composed are not less than twenty-seven in number. Their names and authors are as follows:—

Faust and *Clavijo*, by Goethe; *Marie Stuart*, *Egmont*, *The Maid of Orleans*, *Love and Intrigue*, *Fiesco*, *Don Carlos*, *The Bride of Messina*, and *William Tell*, by Schiller; *Emilia Galatti* and *Miss Sarah Sampson*, by Lessing; *Romeo and Juliet*, *Taming of the Shrew*, *Hamlet*, *Winter's Tale*, *Macbeth*, and *Othello*, by Shakespeare; *Jane Eyre*, by Charlotte Bronte; *Mary Magdalene*, by Hebbel; *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, by Legouve; *Mathilde*, by Benedix; *Elizabeth*, by Giacometti; *Gretchen*, by Halm; *Valeni* and *A Cup of Tea*, by Scribe; *Phædra*, by Racine; and *The Fabricant*, by Emile Devrient. The entire United States season is limited to one hundred nights, one-fourth of which at least will be given to New York.

Madame Seebach is thirty-three years old, having been born on the 24th of February, 1837, at Riga, in Russia. Her pa and ma were German opera-singers. Her pa, who died six years ago at Cologne, was the son of a physician turned actor. Her ma was the daughter of Herr Blumauer, an author of local repute, and was also the intimate friend of Sontag. Madame Seebach has an only sister, five or six years her junior, and named Wilhelmina. The mother of these children died when they were very young, and their earliest years were spent amid poverty and care. When Marie was scarcely more than a child she abandoned singing, which she had intended to practise as a profession, and her father, who was engaged as a stage manager at M. Ferdinand Roeder's theatre at Nuremberg, got her a situation at the same place of entertainment where he was engaged. For a little while she acted for nothing for the sake of showing what she could do; but, after a brief probation, M. Roeder, catching some glimpses of the merit in her, engaged her at the magnificent salary of two dollars in gold per month. This was not much, but it enabled her, in time, to buy a black velvet dress (for six dollars!) in which she very likely commenced practising those tragic parts in which she subsequently became so famous. Her first pronounced success was in the part of "Juliet," and the triumph so stimulated her that she left Nuremberg and secured a better situation at the theatre in Cassel, where, however, she was not permitted to appear in any but subordinate parts. This disgusted her, and, much to the chagrin of the manager, who prophesied that she would injure her prospects forever, she left Cassel and proceeded to Hamburg, where Doctor Maurice, a well-known manager, engaged her to appear as "Marguerite" in Goethe's *Faust*. Her *debut* happened just one month after her having left Cassel, and was the beginning of a dramatic success which has flowed evenly on ever since.

At Hamburg, however, so far from relaxing in her habits of study, she placed herself under the tuition of the celebrated actor Heindrick Marr and the celebrated dramatic preceptress, Mrs. De Glossbrenner. After a while Herr Henry Laube, of the Hoffburg Theatre of Vienna, heard of the wonderful things she was accomplishing and engaged her for his house. On April 3, 1854, she appeared at Vienna as "Mathilde," and there she remained for two years. She cut away all the conventionalities and habitual observances preserved so sedulously by Anschutz, Laroche, Wagner, Fichtner, Lowe, and Julie Rettich, who were veterans in acting, and formed a school of her own. After the two years were over she spent a long time in fulfilling engagements as a travelling star at Prague, Graz, Pesth, Leipsic, Coburg-Gotha, etc. In April, 1857, she went to the Royal Theatre of Hanover, where she remained nine years. In 1866 Hanover was swallowed up by Prussia, and since then Madame Seebach has been starring through Germany. I do not say that her success here will be equal to that of Ristori, but I have no doubt that it will be very great. The Grau and the Strakosch manner of working stars up are very different. Nilsson, for instance, who is managed by Strakosch, has had an amount of puffing bestowed upon her that was perfectly nauseating. Grau has gone to work in a more modest, but a really more efficient and artistic manner. Of course, Philadelphia is one of the first places that Seebach will visit after her first engagement in New York is completed; and I thought that, in view of that event being not very distant, a few facts relative to the great actress would not be uninteresting. Her husband's name is Niemann. He is a tenor singer, with a Brignolian voice. He does not, I believe, accompany her, but prefers travelling on his own hook, in pursuit of the pleasures and emoluments of the operatic profession.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DIVORCE APPLICANTS.—The new list for divorces at the present term of Court contains but ten applicants so far. They are as follows:—

Mrs. Hermina Mann Gartner vs. Daniel Gartner.
Mrs. Mary A. Simons vs. John Simons.
Mrs. Kate Tyler vs. Leamin Tyler.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Senior vs. Ferdinand D. Senior.
Mrs. Emma Titlow vs. George Titlow.
Mrs. Charlotte E. Worman vs. John D. Worman.
Mrs. Julia Walter vs. John Walter.
Mrs. Fanny Rickards vs. Isaac Rickards.
Mrs. Lydia Ripperger vs. Henry J. Ripperger.
Mrs. Frances Ann Griffin vs. Ritner Griffin.
Thomas M. Richards vs. Mrs. Augusta A. Richards.
Alfred Evans vs. Mrs. Mary J. Evans.
Frederick Yermer vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Yermer.

Monday, the 19th day of September, is the day fixed for hearing this list.

A WEALTHY PRISONER.—C. Parker, from Montgomery, got on a spree in this city a few days ago, and last night, while in a beastly state of intoxication, was taken in charge by a policeman at Twenty-third and Vine streets. Arriving at the station, he was searched and $569 were found in his possession. After paying the usual fine this morning he was liberated.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Michael Barr, while viewing the fire ground along the Delaware river front yesterday, toppled overboard. Harbor Policeman Lex was on hand and went over after the sinking man and succeeded in rescuing him.

CRIME.

A Watchman Surprised, Bucked, and Gagged —An Unprofitable Job.

The boldness with which Lyons, alias Landman, and his confederates operated at the Navy Yard not long since, was the subject of great comment in police circles, and none were more astonished than the marines themselves, who, with loaded muskets, guarded the naval rendezvous. As a mawkish sympathy exists in this community for criminals, and but seldom, if ever, are thieves of any note brought to justice, there is no reason to doubt that, under such circumstances, burglars become bold and commit depredations of a character which should imprison them almosta lifetime.

A case occurred early this morning which for boldness is something similar to that of the Navy Yard "job." Messrs. Maule, Bro. & Co., lumber merchants, are located at Twenty-fifth and South streets. They carry on business on an extensive scale. On their premises, which cover a large area of ground, they have an office, stables, etc., and in order to insure themselves against loss by theft or fire they employ a private watchman, whose hours of duty are from 6 P. M. to 5 A. M. The watchman is named John Gailley, aged about fifty years. The office of the firm is a one-story brick building fronting on South street, on a line with Fifteenth street. In this structure the watchman has his headquarters. After making his rounds through the yard every half hour he returns to his office, and there remains a short time to resume his tramp. The doors and windows of the office opening on the yard are left open, in order that he may have a view of what is going on.

About 2 o'clock this morning the old gentleman entered the office, after a trip over the premises, and seated himself in a chair with his back to the door. He laid his six shooter on a table in front of him. While in that condition four men with blackened countenances suddenly entered the doorway, one of whom reached for the revolver. Presenting the weapon at the old gentleman, the thief directed him to keep quiet or he would blow his brains out. Then the tying process commenced. Mr. Gailly was first handcuffed, his legs tied to the rounds of the chair, and a handkerchief wrapped around his face to prevent him from seeing them or their actions. His body was also made fast to the chair.

The thieves remained on the premises about half an hour. They examined the Herring safe, which is built in the wall, but did not even attempt to open it. The safe is one of the burglar-proof kind, the door being made of pure steel. A look at the formidable barrier to their entrance to the same was enough, and the thieves gave up all idea of operating in that direction. A desk then attracted their attention, and one of the drawers was opened. As it contained only papers, nothing was disturbed. The closets in the office, in which was hanging wearing apparel, were opened, and this morning everything was found in order therein.

The only article carried off was the revolver belonging to the watchman, and in lieu of this they left a splendid pair of steel handcuffs. Mr. Gailley remained in the condition the thieves placed him until 5 o'clock in the morning, when one of the stable hands rapped at the door, as was his usual custom. The door not being opened to him, he mounted the fence, and discovered Gailley in the position described. The strangest part of the whole affair is that the burglars committed no violence whatever on the old gentleman; nor did they even search him, or carry away any of the clothing in the closets. Mr. Gailley had in his possession at the time a silver watch and $70 in money. Their intention was no doubt the robbery of the safe, in which they expected to make a large haul.

One of the Fifth District officers passed up South street, on the north side, about the hour of 2 o'clock, but he saw nothing unusual, and continued on around his beat.

The affair attracted considerable attention in that section of the city, and rumors of all kinds were circulated.

The detectives have been notified, and they are now investigating the matter.

SALMAGUNDI.—The uniforms of the Albany Zouaves were very pretty, but oh, if they were to be caught in a shower!

—In New York yesterday the "Amity Club" got into a heavy fight at a picnic, severely injuring a number of men and women, and getting twelve of their number arrested. If this be amity, what may discord be?

—A sign up street states that a live boy is wanted. Suppose they usually deal in dead ones, and try the other for a change. The live article is much easier to get.

—An improved name for the *genus homo*—saliva generator.

—The compositors' cases in the mission printing houses in China have each over six thousand compartments for the reception of the numerous letters of the Chinese alphabet. The cases are built in the form of an amphitheatre, and the compositor stands in the middle. Every letter he sets he selects from the six thousand. Deliver us from being a Chinese compositor!

—Salmagundi thinks that the parade of the American Protestant Associations yesterday was a fraud. What's the use of protesting nowadays? Might as well let things take their course. There is no more use in it than there was in Salmagundi's standing on the Custom House steps for three hours waiting for the parade to come, and running the risk of being made the subject of a Government seizure. Government officials never were used to having ladies on their steps. And when the parade did come what was there to see? A lot of men with ribbons over their shoulders, one just like the other. To be sure, there were bands, but then they all played at once and made a most awful noise. And it made Salmagundi's heart ache within her to see how tanned and dark some of the musicians had become from marching in the sun and blowing those terrible horns. Why some of them were perfectly black in the face. Then there were the Indians; they were perfectly horrid. Never knew before that there were so many Indians about these parts. We live to learn. And the policemen. Always did think that a policeman could ride a horse as well as any other man until the head of that parade came by.

FIRES—A BARN AND A STABLE DESTROYED—A CHILD BURNED IN THE FLAMES.—Shortly after midnight the frame stable of James Jamison, situated at Grape and Pleasant streets, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $2000, on which there is an insurance of $1000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Yesterday afternoon the barn of George J. Isaacs, on Rick's lane, near Bustleton, Twenty-third ward, was burned to the ground, including all its contents. It seems that George F. Hellings, aged five years, a grandson of Mr. Isaacs, procured some matches from the house and then went into the barn. While playing there with them the hay ignited, and before he could get out the flames had enveloped him. His charred remains were found after the fire had been extinguished.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the upper part of Hanlon's tavern, No. 2447 Callowhill street, was slightly damaged by fire which had been started in a closet on the third floor.

A barrel of what was supposed to be whisky exploded yesterday in a place on Francis street, above Ridge avenue. The wood-work of the room was charred. While extinguishing the flames Patrick Kelly was badly burned about the head and body.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The Board of Examiners for admission of candidates to practice as attorneys in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia for the present, or September term, consists of Messrs. Isaac Hazelhurst, chairman; D. Newlin Fell, Charles N. Gross, T. H. Oehlschlager, James W. Latta, Robert S. Paschall, George W. Spiese, J. D. Meredith, Secretary. The board meets on Thursday, 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. at the Law Library, Sixth and Chesnut streets. The following named gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply:—

George E. Buckley,	student with	Geo. Harding, Esq.
Joseph Tull,	"	Wm. B. Mann, Esq.
H. C. Haines,	"	J. E. Carpenter, Esq.
Wm. H. Redheffer,	"	J. C. Redheffer, Esq.
Alfred Driver,	"	E. M. Husbands, Esq.
J. Rine,	"	Isaac C. Price, Esq.
John F. Young,	"	L. C. Coleman, Esq.
T. M. Corrigan,	"	G. W. Wollaston, Esq.
A. B. Bertolet,	"	J. W. Hunsicker, Esq.

ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—The train that left New York at about 6 o'clock this morning, coming to this city by way of Camden, on arriving in the neighborhood of the Fish House, near the Camden end, ran over a man who apparently had been walking on the track. He was killed instantly. The body was much bruised, and he was cut about the arms and head. The train was stopped and the body was taken on board and brought to Camden, where the Coroner was summoned, who will hold an inquest at some time today. The man, from his dress and general appearance, was evidently a laborer. On his arm the initials "W. H." were tatooed in india ink.

It might be stated by way of explanation that there is a very sudden curve in the track at the Fish House, and the engineer was not able to see the man until the engine was right upon him. The whistle is always blown continuously before turning this curve, but in this case the man must either have been deaf or totally regardless of his life.

DISHONESTY.—Mary Clark a few days since took lodgings in a house in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Filbert streets. Yesterday morning she left, and shortly after her departure several articles of wearing apparel belonging to other people were missed. She was arrested, and afterwards held for trial by Alderman Bonsall.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EXCURSION.—Preparations are being made for a grand reunion of Knights Templar, to take place at Easton, Pa., on the 6th of October, under the auspices of Hugh de Payen Encampment, No. 19, located there. A grand promenade concert, to take place at the large and suitable building on the Fair Grounds, is one of the most attractive features of the contemplated reunion.

WHISKY CASE.—Thomas Patton, John Patton, and John T. McFall had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Biddle, at noon to-day, charged with assisting in dispossessing Edgar M. Gregory, U. S. Marshal, of five barrels of whisky which had been taken and detained by him, which was in his official custody. The evidence elicited was as follows:

Hugh Schaner, Sr., sworn.—Was watchman for Marshal Gregory at James Patton's place, No. 231 Market street, about the 12th of July; was there fifty-five days; on last Friday the barrels were taken away; first heard disturbance at 2 A. M.; I came out of the place and saw a light in the cellar; I saw John Patton there; I said to him "What do you want to do, John; do you want to steal whisky?" two men then came up and took me and pushed me in the store; one said "K. eep him till Patton comes," the first man who pushed me in the store was McFall; after they let me go either men came to the door; they took five barrels of whisky out; I went back into the yard; before that night Thomas Patton never slept in the house; I saw him this morning come from Twenty-second street; before that night there had been a dog in the yard; there was none there that night; saw Thomas in the store that night at 11 o'clock; he looked out and I said, "If you are looking for Johnny, I will let him in;" at that time four police officers came in and took a drink; after that, at 1 o'clock, two policemen came in; two of the four who had been there before; heard John and Thomas talking about this matter a day or two after; they were in the back room; I was in the yard; John said he had not been arrested; Tom said, "You had nothing to do at the front cellar-door," to which John said again, "You sent me there to look out;" the door of the cellar is fastened on the inside, and cannot be opened from the outside; it was not broken open from the outside.

Defendants were held in $3000 bail to answer.

RIVER THIEVES AT WORK—SHOTS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THEM AND A CAPTAIN—THE LATTER STRUCK WITH A BALL—CHLOROFORM.—Our river as well as our streets is infested with a lawless gang of thieves, who seem to come and go at their pleasure. About 4 o'clock this morning two of these pirates went on board the schooner May Weaver, lying in the Delaware opposite the Kensington Water Works. While walking across the deck, the daughter of the captain of the vessel was awakened. She awoke her father, who started out of the cabin, revolver in hand. The thieves took the alarm, and jumping into their boat pulled for shore. The captain discharged a couple of loads at them, and they returned the fire. A ball struck Captain Weaver in the leg, inflicting an ugly wound. The thieves, of course, escaped.

At an early hour yesterday morning a gang boarded the schooner John Lancaster, lying in the Delaware below the Navy Yard. The captain and crew, who are all colored, were asleep at the time, and it is supposed were operated upon with chloroform. The thieves then went to work at the captain, and cutting out his pantaloons pocket, secured $250 and two watches. They also stole a trunk of clothing.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Mary O'Brien, aged three years, daughter of Policeman O'Brien, residing No. 2119 Filbert street, died at an early hour this morning, from the effects of scalds received yesterday. It appears that her mother was engaged in washing in the yard, around which little Mary was playing. The mother procured a kettle of boiling water, and having poured it into a tub, was returning to the furnace, when she heard a piercing shriek, and on facing about, saw Mary foundering in the tub of scalding fluid. She took the little thing from her frightful position. A physician was summoned, but his efforts were unavailing, as above stated.

ANOTHER INFAMY.—Christian Hewes has been before Alderman Heins on the terrible charge of attempting to commit a heinous offense upon a girl aged thirteen years, at a tavern Dauphin and Howard streets. The complainant states her case, and the magistrate deemed the testimony sufficient to warrant him in holding Christian in $2000 bail for trial.

STRONGLY SUSPICIOUS.—Mary Jones was overhauled yesterday at Seventeenth and Tioga streets, with a quantity of freshly washed clothing in her possession. Being unable to account for their presence in her arms was regarded as strongly suspicious, and she was taken before Alderman Allison, who committed her.

SPIGOT THIEF.—Charles Max is the name of an individual who yesterday went into the silk manufactory at American and Diamond streets, and wrenched off several brass spigots. He was subsequently arrested and taken before Alderman Heins, who held him to answer in $500 bail.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Joshua Taggart has been held in $500 bail to keep the peace by Alderman Dougherty for using threatening language to E. W. C. Greene, editor of the *Sunday Transcript*. The difficulty arose from the publication of an article which Mr. Taggart chose to apply to himself.

THE BOLD SOLDIERS OF CAMDEN.—At an election held by Brigadier-General De Hart, at Military Headquarters, Camden, on Tuesday evening, James M. Scovel was unanimously elected Colonel of the 6th Regiment, Captain Hempsing Lieutenant-Colonel, R. H. Lee, Major.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

There is a falling-off in the demand for money to day, and with a better supply at the banks there is a tendency to greater ease, though we do not feel justified in quoting lower rates. The prospects of an early peace between France and Prussia, and the removal of danger of further complications in Europe, have given great relief both to the financial and business markets, and everything is quiet in anticipation of further pacific developments. The rates to-day are 5½@6½ per cent. on call and 6@9 per cent. discount on good paper.

Gold is dull and gradually falling as signs of peace become more distinct. The sales ranged up to noon from 113¾ to 113⅝, closing at the latter.

Governments are quiet and steady.

The stock market continues dull and nominal. In City loans there were small sales of the new 6s at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was neglected, a few shares selling at 48½. Pennsylvania sold at 58¾, and Lehigh Valley at 58¾. 37¾, b. o., was bid for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17 b. o. No further transactions.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, N..c.	101¾	7 sh Penna R..is.	58½
$2000 Sch N 6s, 82..	71½	73 sh Leh V R..is.	58¾
$500 N Penna 7s...	94¾	100 sh Sch N P..b60.	17
$10000 Amer Gold....	113¾	18 sh Reading R..	48½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, Old...	101¾	10 sh Penna R.....	58½
$1000 City 6s, New.	101¾	5 sh Leh Val R....	58½
$4000 Am Gold.....	114¾	9 do.....s5.	58¾
11 sh Read R.....	48¾	100 sh Leh Nav St..	33¼
100 do..s60wn.	48¾	100 do.....b30	34
600 do.....b30.	48¾	200 do ....is.c.	33¾
100 do.....s30.	48¾	100 do..s60wn.	33¾
2 sh Penna R....	58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pittsb'g 6s....	73½	50 sh Penna R.....	57
4 sh C & A R..b5.	115	4 sh Consol'n Bk.	45½
2 do.....	114¾	5 sh O C & A R.is	45¾
19 do.....	114¾	100 sh Read R.....	48⅜1
5 sh Phil Bk.....	162	100 do.....2d.	48⅜1

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111⅜; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. do., July, 110½@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, 110½@110⅜; 10-40s, 105¾@106; Pacifics, 111¼@111½. Gold, 113¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110⅝; do. July 1868, 110¾@110⅝; 5s. 10-40, 105⅞@106; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¾. Gold, 114¾@114¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1864, 111¼@111⅝; do. 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110½@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111¾. Gold, 112⅝@113⅛; Silver, 109@112; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 800@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 880@900; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		114¾	11·15 A. M.		114¾
10·22	"	114⅞	11·16	"	114⅞
10·23	"	114¾	11·20	"	114¾
10·30	"	114⅞	11·55	"	114¾
11·00	"	114¾	12·00 M.		114¾
11·08	"	114¾	12·20 P. M.		114¾
11·19	"	114¾			

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—Bark is nominal at $25@27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

The Flour market is without improvement, there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption. About 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5 62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited and prices favor buyers. Sales of 9000 bushels Indiana red at $1·32@1·35; white ranges from $1·40@1·50. Rye is steady at 85c. for Western. Corn is less active. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 95@96c.; Western do. at 93c.; and Western mixed, low and high, at 84@90c. Oats are firm, and for prime lots a fair demand prevails. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 78@79c.; black do. 45@48c.; and prime Pennsylvania and Delaware at 52c.

Seeds.—The receipts of Cloverseed continue light, and it sells in lots at $8·25@8·50. Timothy is in demand at $4@5·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

Barley is in demand and 4000 bushels Iowa sold at $1·22.

Whisky is quiet at 95c. for Western iron-bound and 94c. for do. wood-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 9.—Arrived, bark Neversink, from Callao, for orders. Lost sails and fore and maintopmasts and rudder, Sept. 1, south of Bermuda; had the gale for three days.

Bark Virginia, Dare, from Callao, for orders. Reports heavy gale Aug. 31, off Bermuda. Lost sails, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damages. Capt. Bishop was knocked down by a sea, and had his right arm broken in two places. Lost carpenter, Charles Toode, overboard.

Brig Perseverance, from Santos, for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Castine, Wilson, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.
Steamer Ruggier, Pilow, Leipsic, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Reeves, Boston, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 41, Barnett, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, Marblehead, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Roxbury, do.
Schr A. E. Dreibelbis, Armstrong, New York, do.
Schr J. Minder, Laughney, do, do.
Schr P. O. Bowman, Shoe, Westchester, do.
Schr M. A. Loughney, Hope, New Haven, do.
Schr Hyne, Glover, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Anne Magee, Young, Braintree, do.
Schr Romp, Miller, Salem, do.
Schr E. & L. Martz, Martz, Boston, do.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, do. do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, do. do.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Avery, Pawtucket, do.
Schr E. Wooten, Dunell, do. do.
Schr Annie Trundell, Hays, do. do.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Milton, do.
Schr William Collyer, Taylor, Newport, do.
Schr Eliza Edwards, Somers, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr D. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, do.
Schr Lamartine, Dow, Salem, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr William Gilliman, Mehaffey, Saco, do.
Schr J. T. Wyman, Uoram, Boston, do.
Schr Raven's Wing, York, Salem, do.
Schr Lavolta, Whitmore, Quincy Point, do.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Barrett, Portsmouth, N.H., do.
Schr J. M. Wilson, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr S. C. Halleck, Halleck, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 24, Dantrick, New York, Graeff, Rothermell & Co.
Barge R. RR. No. 4, Wolf, do. do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Brandywine, saw two brigs bound up. Below Reedy Island, two brigs bound up. Above Wilmington, bark Thunselde, from Newcastle, Eng., coming up in tow. Passengers:—A. G. Watkins, W. J. Jordan, L. C. Macoth, G. A. McKnapp, Chas. Nichols, Mr. Chase, Zenos Kelly, D. F. Helden, E. Chauncey, W. B. Chase, Mr. Harlan and friend, Miss McDermott, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. F. B. Glines, Miss F. A. Potter, Wm. Gallyhill, W. C. Stevens, and Mr. Sildell, wife, and family.

Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, 17 days from Ocho, with guano to Yarnall & Trimble.

Schr Charles Lawrence, Adams, from Little Egg Harbor.

Schr Delmont, Gales, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Eugene Borda, Dukes, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, from Portland, with fish to Knight & Sons.

Schr Mary Eveline, Mott, from Newburn, N. C., with shingles to Taylor & Betz.

Schr Robert L. Seth, Emley, from Baltimore.

Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, from Boston.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence.

Schr Charlotte Fish, Williams, from Salem.

Schr Hannah Little, Smith, from Lynn.

Schr E. G. Slocum, Slocum, from Boston.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Boston.

Schr J. J. Harris, Davis, from Somerset.

Schr Thos. Fish, Willets, from Boston.

Schr Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, from New York.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Boston.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 8.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. C. Buck, A. J. Taylor, L. D. Collins, George R. Burrett, Iowa, Late and Early, D. W. C. Stephens, R. J. Chard, and H. L. Wilgus, all with coal, for New York.

James Loughney, with coal, for Trenton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 9.—Ten light barges left this port yesterday for Baltimore, and one with iron ore, for Wilmington, Del. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 9.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

J. E. Blackwell, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Edwin, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Chattanooga, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1642 GREEN Street. Duties resumed September 14.
REV. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M.,
9 9 6t* Principal.

PRUSSIAN BLUE—THE NEW NOTE PAPER. DREKA,
CARD ENGRAVER AND STATIONER,
6 31 tuths f No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST.—Services resumed next Sunday, 11th inst., at usual hour, 10½ o'clock. 9 9 2t*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 306 WALNUT Street,
9 6 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC!

Mr. Washburne's Address.

The March on the Capital.

Panic in the City!

Prussia Irresistible!

And Diplomacy Powerless.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Washburne's Address to the Parisians.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The following is the address delivered by Minister Washburne to the crowds of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:—

"I thank you, on the part of my Government, for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such kind greeting, I have but made known the sentiments of the President and people of the United States of America, who take a profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France, and will desire most fervently its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing themselves under a republican form of government, they know how to appreciate its benefits. With warm hearts and language they felicitate their former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution, free from all stain of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty."

Along the boulevards to-night there were many shouts of "Vive les Etats Unis!" and "Vive Independance!" The action of the United States Government is warmly commented on in all parts of the city.

Jules Favre called again to-day to reiterate his thanks to the nation and to Mr Washburne.

1848 and 1870.

The *La France* newspaper recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognise the French republic, and she is first again in 1870.

Russian Criticism of Favre.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The *Journal* of this city, semi-official organ, says in relation to Jules Favre's late circular, "The French Government carries patriotism too far if rather than yield the fortifications and soil no longer valuable, it invokes a war of extermination. Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. Favre. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July his language was precisely the reverse."

Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany and not to Prussia individually.

French Imperialists in England.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—MM. Rouher, Persigny, Baroche, Gramont, and other Imperialists have arrived in England.

Rochefort's Influence.

The letter of Henri Rochefort disclaiming the violence of the *Marseillaise* newspaper has produced an excellent effect on the public mind. Workemen, who seem to consider Rochefort their particular representative, quite agree with him that this is no time to create difficulties.

Prussians Imprisoned in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Prussians who have not obeyed the order to leave the city were imprisoned to-day.

Condition of Strasburg.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Women and children only are allowed to leave Strasburg. The Prussian fire on the city is incessant, but apparently without result. A practicable breach is no likely to be made for a fortnight.

Peace or War?

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Everything is in a state of suspense. There is no important war news, and no one knows whether the next announcement is to be peace or war. Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

The Prussians Steadily Advancing.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—All accounts agree in stating that the Prussian army is advancing rapidly on this city by forced marches. The advance cavalry of the enemy has already appeared within ten miles of the fortifications of this city, and have cut the Northern Railway. The main army of the Prussians is now distant only thirty miles from Paris. The inhabitants of the city and suburbs are in a state of tremendous consternation and excitement consequent upon the near approach of the invaders.

Diplomacy Powerless Before the Force of Arms.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Diplomatic notes of the most decided character have been forwarded to Berlin from the Cabinets of both the English and Russian Governments, suggesting to Prussia certain terms of peace as likely to be acceptable to both France and Prussia. This note points out, with much clearness, that the present moment is most opportune for the consideration of peace proposals, inasmuch as all further cause of irritation would be avoided should those proposals receive the necessary consideration before the bombardment of Paris.

In accordance with the course taken by England and Russia, Queen Victoria has addressed a most affection